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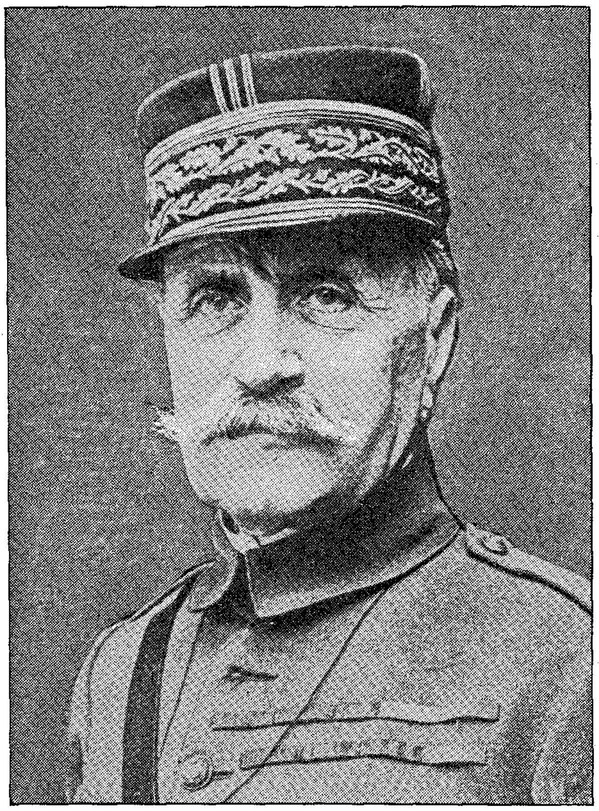
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

FRUITS OF THE SECOND MARNE TRIUMPH



MARSHAL FOCH.

For victory in the first battle of the Marne, General Joffre was made Marshal of France. For victory in the second battle of the Marne, General Foch receives the same honor, which is the highest in the gift of the French Government.

THE GERMANS have twice lost the war at the Marne, as our leading journalistic military critic points out. In 1914 they "lost the chance to win the war in the first campaign." In 1918 they "lost the chance to win the war in any campaign; that is, to win it by a decisive military triumph." Thus Frank H. Simonds, in the New York *Tribune*, summarized the situation after the smashing operations which wiped out the Marne salient and won for General Foch the title of Marshal of France. With the retaking of Soissons and the clearing of all the ground south of the Vesle, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the Allied victory was made as complete and conclusive as was the first battle of the Marne, of which it is in many respects an amazing repetition." As a result of what Premier Lloyd George characterizes as "the most brilliant counter-stroke in the annals of the war," the immediate aspect of the conflict has been changed as if by magic. German initiative on all sectors, for the present at least, seems to have been paralyzed. "The German mind, as well as the German armies, is now on the defensive," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*. "The Marne defeat has produced unspeakable scenes of despair in Berlin," admits the *Berliner Tageblatt*, one of the principal newspapers of Germany, which adds: "Such outbreaks of utter discouragement and downheartedness never before were witnessed." The second battle of the Marne "has changed the whole intellectual as well as military aspect of the war," notes the Washington *Herald*, which goes on to say:

> "The Foch counter-offensive has thrust the probe deeply into German psychology, and what do we find? A nation which is nearing the end of its rope. A military machine which is magnificently organized and in perfect running order, but which lacks fuel—lacks fuel because the supply has practically run out. A people so desperately morbid that in sheer defense against themselves they trust blindly to the Pan-Germans and the junkers to lead them to that victory which they have been schooled for generations to believe is theirs by divine right."

Of the effect of this Marne victory on the Allied world the same paper says:

> "We can speak of German defeat now as something more than an abstraction, something more than a vague hope of an indefinitely deferred future. We can speak of German defeat as a concrete, tangible objective of to-morrow and the day after to-morrow. We know now that the old defeatist sentiment about the German lines being 'impregnable,' and the German armies being unbeatable, is a flabby bit of silliness. The enemy's victories have been won, so far as the West Front is concerned, by superior numerical forces and by a willingness to spend human blood as no other nation would dream of doing. Now that numerical superiority has passed, practically, and we find that his sword is not a bit of finely tempered steel, but is very second-rate indeed."

Incidentally, notes the Washington *Star*, the Crown Prince "has again been shown the utter futility of his dreams of capturing Paris." Summing up the results of the battle on August 6, Premier Clemenceau said:

> "Paris is not in danger, Soissons and Château-Thierry have been reconquered, and more than two hundred villages have been delivered. Thirty-five thousand prisoners and seven hundred cannon have been captured, and the enemy's high hopes before the attack have been crusht. The glorious Allied armies have thrown him from the banks of the Marne to the Aisne."

Concrete evidence of the great part played by the American forces in "mopping up" the Marne salient is supplied by General Mangin, who on August 7 issued the following order of the day to the Third American Army Corps:

> "Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you threw yourselves into the counter-offensive begun on July 18. You ran to it like going to a feast. Your magnificent dash upset and surprized the enemy, and your indomitable tenacity stopt counter-attacks by his fresh divisions. . . . . .
>
> "Ninety-one cannon, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, and ten kilometers of reconquered territory are your share of the trophies of this victory. Besides this, you have acquired a feeling of your superiority over the barbarian enemy, against whom the

children of liberty are fighting. To attack him is to vanquish him."

On the same date Lloyd George, addressing the House of Commons on the military situation, paid this tribute to our troops:

> "Everybody knows how gallantly the Americans fought. They fought with a trained skill which no one had a right to expect. Their officers showed a skilled knowledge in the management of the men under trying conditions which one could hardly expect from men who had not had a year's experience in war."

Altho, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, there is every excuse for optimism "when we compare the situation to-day with German expectations six months ago," we are reminded that optimism which results in a slackening of effort is almost as dangerous as the pessimism of the "defeatists," who argue that a military decision for either side is impossible. "Hold fast," says Lloyd George, "because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as they are to-day." "But," he goes on to say—

> "The battle is not won. The great autocracy of Prussia will still endeavor, by violence or guile, to avoid defeat, and so give militarism a new lease of life.
>
> "We can not seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task, we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved.
>
> "In no other way can we insure a world set free from war."

And again—

> "The people who made this war are still in evidence, and we can not have peace as long as they are predominant in the councils of the enemy. It would be useless to attempt to negotiate peace with the German sword clanking on the council table."

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MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT,

Whose command, the first American Army Corps, fought at the center of the Allied armies driving against the Marne salient.

Certain striking similarities between the first battle of the Marne and the second are noted by the New York *Globe* in an editorial from which we quote the following paragraphs:

> "In both the Germans sought to divide the French armies, and were frustrated by a flank onslaught, altho the crowning French blow in the first battle, not necessary in the second one, was Foch's attack on the German center. It is remarkable the new German plan was merely a readaptation of the old, and that the German Crown Prince, with the fate of von Kluck before him, repeated the blunder of leaving his flank exposed.
>
> "As the two battles of the Marne resemble each other strategically, so do they in other respects. In both the Germans were defeated by smaller forces. In September, 1914, French armies of 1,400,000 outmaneuvered and outfought German armies of 1,900,000. The disparity this year was probably as great, altho the exact figures are not likely to be revealed for some time. On July 15 the Crown Prince believed he had an overwhelming preponderance of force, else he would not have attacked. When the bombardment began the Germans threw in approximately thirty divisions, all they could crowd in. The French had on the Marne-Reims front probably not half as many. Both sides hurried up reenforcements, one side presumptively about as fast as the other. The smaller force won.
>
> "The German defeat was not because of lack of supplies or the cowardice of the German troops. The victory was won by superior generalship, able to function because of the high morale of the Allied troops and the holding of the line by the Americans in front of Château-Thierry and by the French to the east of Reims. The German Army, once the flank attack was launched, was in an impossible position. If it remained it would have been pounded to extinction by a centering artillery-fire. Its only salvation was in retreat, and retreat under fire is costly. Here was no instance of an unobserved retirement to a new line, as when Hindenburg abandoned Bapaume and Péronne."

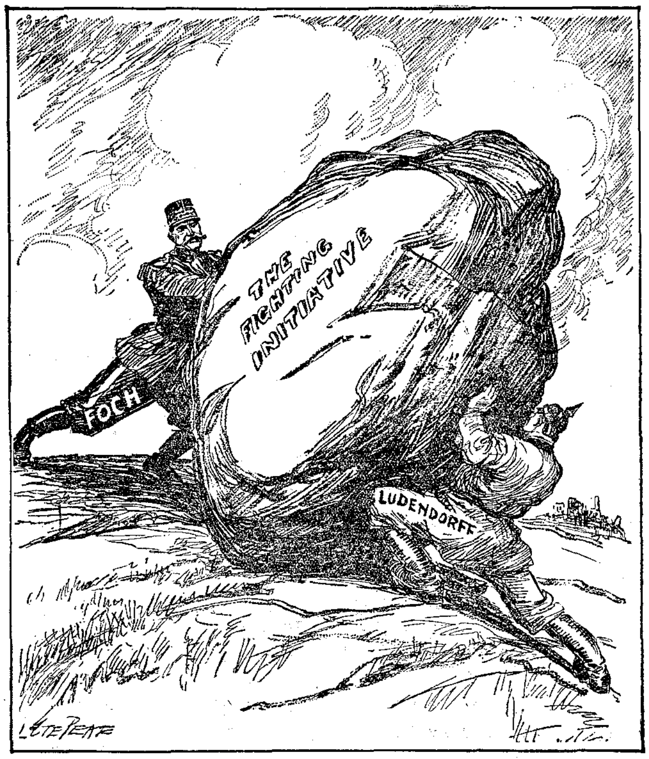
The first battle of the Marne would have proved the "decisive battle of the world-war," according to Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, if Russia had remained in the struggle. Russia's defection restored the conditions of 1914 and "gave Germany a chance for a new bid for military decision." This gamble was wrecked by the second battle of the Marne, which must be "decisive for the future unless some one of the nations now allied against Germany follows the example of Russia and deserts." Meanwhile Mr. Simonds sums up the heavy cost to Germany of the second battle, in which she lost—

> "More than a big battle, she lost more than the prestige of recent Ludendorffian successes, she lost the larger part of the advantages acquired by the Russian collapse; henceforth she will have neither a superiority of numbers nor the moral advantage due to the undisputed possession of the initiative. She is still strong enough to attack, if she chooses, but each attack will invite a counter-attack, and the more complete the failure of the attack the better the chance of the counter-thrust to achieve important results.
>
> "Germany has, then, twice lost the war at the Marne. On both occasions she was too strong to permit her enemies to turn a considerable battle-field victory into a Jena or a Sedan. Gettysburg was and remains the best parallel in both cases. But the next time Germany attacks, if she does attack, the issues of the battle will be far different. The Kaiser's generals will be seeking a local success to exploit in the campaign for peace which will begin the moment the campaign of 1918 comes to a close. We have lived through the perilous period of the present year, we may suffer rude knocks before the campaign is over, but the visions of continental defeat, following the Picardy disaster and the Aisne collapse, have vanished. The great period of strain is over. We have liquidated the Russian affair with a loss to ourselves in battles, territory, and prisoners which will seem ridiculously slight hereafter."

Those who have wondered why it took the Allies so much longer to destroy the Marne salient than it took the Germans to create it are answered in an interesting dispatch from Paris to the New York *Times*, in which we read:

> "Uninformed people here who have been hypnotized by the apparent ease with which the Germans carried out their spectacular drives into the British front from Cambrai and into the French front from Chemin des Dames, are puzzled at the seeming slowness of the Allied advance into the Marne salient. The Germans, they say, in four days drove over thirty miles right down from the Aisne to the Marne. Now Foch has the initiative, why can't we do the same?
>
> "As many persons probably are saying the same things on your side, it may be useful to point out the radical differences in the circumstances, and incidentally to explain why the last big German drive was such a tremendous success.
>
> "The line of the Chemin des Dames when the enemy launched his thunderous surprize attack was held by at most eight French and British divisions, say between 80,000 and 90,000 men, who were spread over a front of over thirty miles. It was impossible for such a force to withstand a sudden rush by a mass of 400,000 to 500,000 men who had been concentrated in front of them with incredible secrecy.
>
> "The Germans broke through chiefly in the center before the French reserves could be brought down to stem the rush until the enemy was well down toward the Marne. In a single day von Boehm's army advanced over ten miles because there was practically nothing to stop them.
>
> "Foch's surprize counter-attack on the flank of the salient the Germans established by that drive had to meet a very

different set of circumstances. The Allied armies were in defensive positions on three sides of the square, about twenty-five miles across, which was filled with a splendidly organized army of between 400,000 and 500,000 men, flushed with victory and fully prepared with an abundance of guns and material of all sorts to continue a triumphant advance on Paris. They were admirably placed for the railroads to bring up all their necessary supplies, and their reserves, instead of requiring three or four days to come into battle, were practically on the spot ready to support the great projected double offensive into the country south of the Marne and against Reims. In a word, our advance has been slower than theirs because instead of having only a thin, scattered line of 80,000 to 90,000 men in front of us we have had a huge, well-organized mass to overcome."


THE FIGHTING INITIATIVE
FOCH
LUDENDORFF

GETTING THE HEAVE ON THE ENEMY.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

Still another illuminating comparison is made by Judson C. Welliver in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Globe*, in which he contrasts the retreat of the Germans from the Marne salient this year with their retreat to the Hindenburg line in the spring of 1917. Of the latter he says:

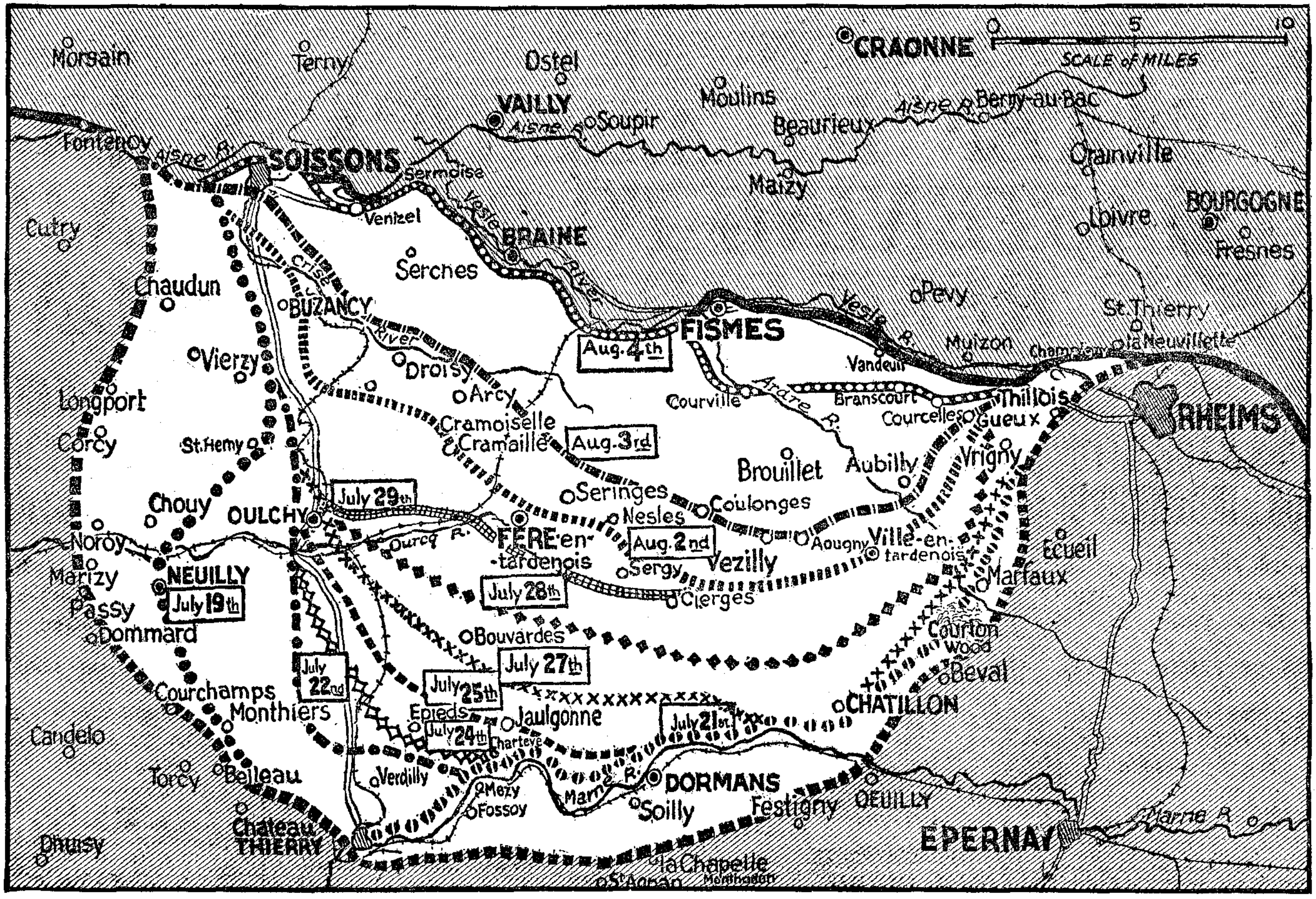
"The battle of the Somme, started by the British to create a diversion in favor of the French at Verdun, grew into one of the vastest struggles of the war, coming to a climax in which the overpowering pressure of the British compelled Hindenburg to fall back to a line prepared back of Bapaume and Péronne. Every preparation was made before the retirement started, and when the retrograde movement began the Germans were able to break contact with the pursuing British throughout nearly all of a long front."

But in this year's retreat, Mr. Welliver points out, conditions were different:

"When the Germans were forced to retire they were massed on the salient, their communication under fire, and in a territory they had not had time to gridiron with necessary roads. Their intelligence was at fault in that they had not known the dispositions Foch was making against them, and this is construed to mean that their air service has now degenerated into a bad second place. Of this there have been indications heretofore. Apparently Foch has known precisely where to place his blows, while the *Boche* has not known where they were coming.

"The result is that the present retirement took the character of a rout in some areas. The retreat from the Somme cost the Germans unimportant losses in prisoners, material, and guns. In the present case they lost heavily in all these, and, moreover, were compelled to stand the losses at a time when they can less afford them.

"After the retirement from the Somme, the Germans had good


CRAONNE
0 5 10
SCALE of MILES
Morsain
Terny
Ostel
VAILLY
Soupir
Moulins
Beaurieux
Aisne R.
Berry-au-Bac
Fontenoy
Aisne R.
SOISSONS
Sermoise
Maizy
Cormicy
Cauroy
BOURGOGNE
Fresnes
Cuiry
Venizel
BRAINE
Vesle R.
Serches
Chaudun
BUZANCY
Crise R.
Vierzy
Droisy
Ourcq River
FISMES
Aug. 4th
Pevy
St. Thierry
la Neuvillette
Muizon
Champigny
Vandeuil
Branscourt
Courcelles
Thillois
Gueux
RHEIMS
Longpont
Arcy
Cramoiselle
Cramaille
Aug. 3rd
Courville
Ardre R.
Corcy
St. Remy
Brouillet
Aubilly
Vrigny
July 29th
Seringes
Nesles
Coulonges
Chouy
OULCHY
Noroy
Ourcq R.
FERE-en-tardenois
Aug. 2nd
Aougny
Ville-en-tardenois
Ecueil
Marizy
NEUILLY
Sergy
Vezilly
Marfaux
Passy
July 19th
July 28th
Cierges
Dammard
Bouvardes
Courton Wood
July 27th
Beval
July 22nd
July 25th
Courchamps
Monthiers
Epieds
Jaulgonne
July 21st
CHATILLON
Candelo
July 24th
Chartève
Torcy
Belleau
Verdilly
Mezy
Fossoy
Marne R.
DORMANS
Soilly
Festigny
OEUILLY
Chateau THIERRY
EPERNAY
Marne R.
Bussy
la Chapelle
St. Agnan
Monthodon

From the New York "Sun."

WIPING THE SOISSONS-REIMS SALIENT OFF THE MAP.

The irresistible counter-offensive of the Allied forces shown in the day-by-day advance northwest and east of Château-Thierry northward to the Vesle river. Since the salient was wiped out the Allies have made further gains in their northerly push.

reason to claim a great strategic victory. In the present case they have given up territory, and with it everything else an army can lose, but especially morale. The Allies' plan has been to keep close on the enemy's heels and not let him break the contact. In this they have succeeded."

OUR FIRST STEP IN SIBERIA

JUST AS FOCH'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE against the Marne salient turned the tide of war in the West, so, the New York *Tribune* remarks, "the marvelous Czecho-Slovak adventure turned it in the East." Providence, we are told, played into our hands "when these ex-prisoners of war decided to be the liberators of Siberia and the vanguard of Allied opposition to the Germanization of Russia." Yet, tho we follow on the Czecho-Slovak trail in Siberia, the actual sending of a small armed force of Americans and Japanese to Vladivostok seems to many of our editors a momentous first step. To the New York *Evening Post* "it is a great adventure into the unknown upon which the Administration has set out," for while we move only step by step, we can not foresee what may lie ahead. Tho *The Evening Post* approves the President's policy and his rejection of the scheme for a great military expedition, it will not pretend to guarantee success, for "at any moment lions may rise up in his Russian path," such lions as "folk-psychology, national pride, outside intrigue, ignorance, wild rumors," "mass-passion, and race hatreds." But, remarks the Boston *Globe*, "if it seems hereafter that we are making slow progress and our patience is sorely taxed, we can be certain that a drive of any other sort, a merely military expedition, would have trials and disappointments far more serious, even if it did not lead to weakening our real military effort on the Western Front." The New York *Evening Mail* is likewise convinced that President Wilson's way is "the only way to restore Russia," since it is simply "an effort to help the Russian people to help themselves." Such criticism of the President's plan as appears in the press comes from those who believe, with the Philadelphia *North American*, that the action was too long deferred; or with the Boston *Transcript*, that our own announcement is too ambiguous and hesitating; or with the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that our aid ought to be on a larger scale.

But the State Department's public explanation of the American-Japanese action in Siberia emphasizes our Government's firm conviction that military intervention in Russia on such a scale as has been suggested "would be more likely to add to the present bad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses." Our Government feels that even if such intervention hurt Germany it would be likely "to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her." For "her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties, and their substance would, meantime, be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own or feed their own men, women, and children." Furthermore, since we are determined to win the war on the Western Front, it would be unwise to divide our forces. Under the present circumstances, therefore, it is the Administration's view that—

> "Military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as are possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them, and to steady efforts at self-government or self-defense, in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance.
>
> "Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense.
>
> "With such objects in view, the Government of the United States is now cooperating with the governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel. The United States and Japan are the only Powers which are just now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects as those that have been outlined.
>
> "The Government of the United States has therefore proposed to the Government of Japan that each of the two governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok with the purpose of cooperating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostok and in safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward moving Czecho-Slovaks, and the Japanese Government has consented.
>
> "In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny. . . . . . .
>
> "It is also the hope and purpose of the Government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, and Red Cross representatives, and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a modest kind, in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate economic necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open. The execution of this plan will follow and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czecho-Slovaks."

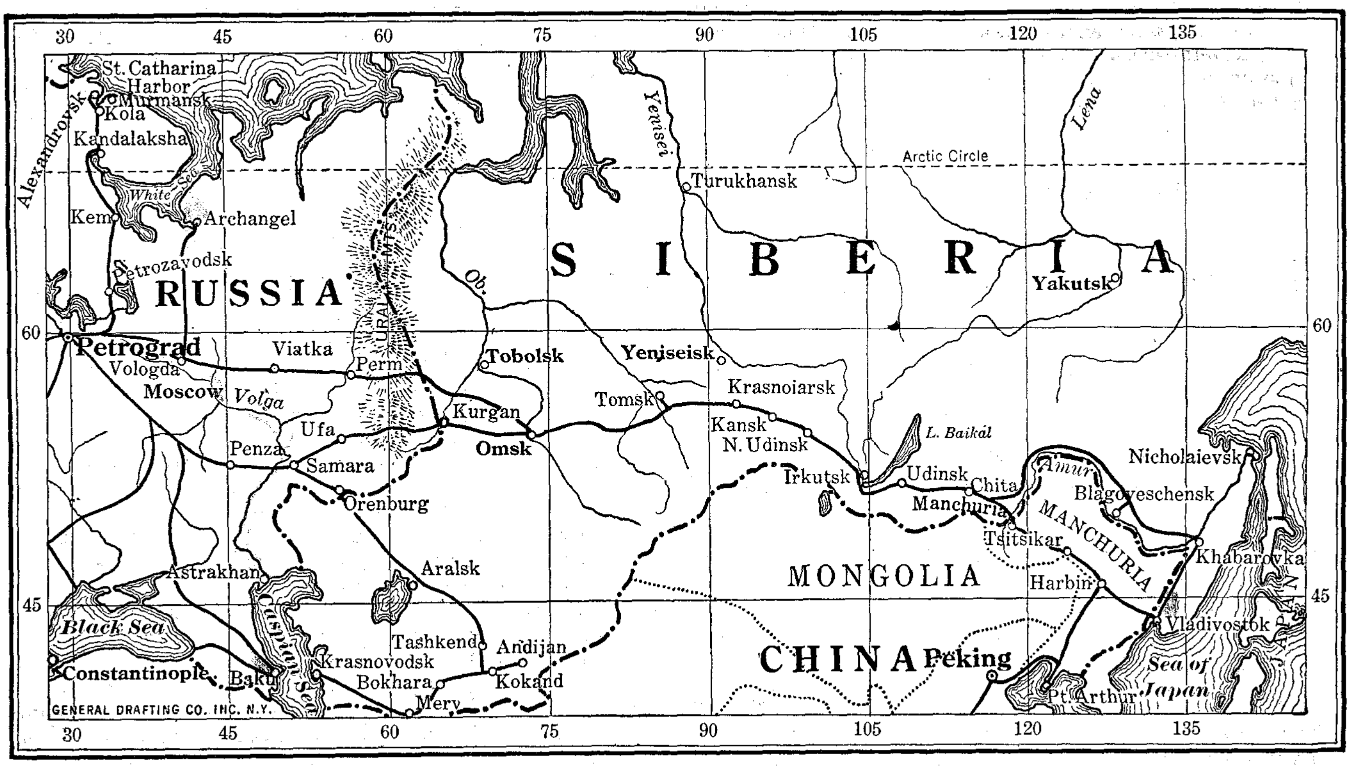
The position of the Japanese Government has thus been defined in an official declaration sent out from Tokyo:

> "In adopting this course the Japanese Government remain constant in their desire to promote relations of enduring friendship, and they reaffirm their avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia, and of abstaining from an interference in her internal politics. They further declare that upon the realization of the objects above indicated, they will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military."

The Washington correspondents believe that the entire Vladivostok expedition will be composed of not more than twenty-five thousand men, of whom the United States and Japan will each furnish some seven thousand, and Britain, France, and Italy the rest. Major-General William S. Graves will command the American forces, the nucleus of which will be two regular regiments from the Philippines. China is likely to assist either at Vladivostok or along the Mongolian border.

While there may be some disagreement as to the proper scope of our intervention in Russia, the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that "on the single proposition of helping the Czecho-Slovaks there can be no disagreement among people of judgment possessing the common instinct." Our real plan, as the Baltimore *American* sees it, "is to sustain the Czecho-Slovak movement in Siberia with the expectation that it will develop into a Russian movement—into a general uprising of patriotic Russia against Hunnism and Bolshevikism." The important thing, in the opinion of the Newark *News*, "is to keep the Slav struggle for emancipation moving"; therefore it suggests that "for the actual fighting it is better to let the Slavs cooperate with the Czecho-Slovaks, forming a nucleus to which the Russians can adhere as the work of organization proceeds."

Recent dispatches inform us that 40,000 Czecho-Slovaks hold the Trans-Siberian Railroad between Irkutsk and Samara, and that owing to their activities and those of Siberian military organizations some fifteen important Siberian towns have been


St. Catharina Harbor
Murmansk
Kola
Kandalaksha
Alexandrovsk
White Sea
Kem
Archangel
Petrozavodsk
RUSSIA
Petrograd
Vologda
Moscow
Viatka
Perm
Volga
Ufa
Penza
Samara
Orenburg
Kurgan
Omsk
Tobolsk
URAL MTS.
Ob
SIBERIA
Yenisei
Turukhansk
Arctic Circle
Lena
Yakutsk
Yeniseisk
Krasnoiarsk
Tomsk
Kansk
N. Udinsk
Irkutsk
L. Baikal
Udinsk
Chita
Amur
Nicholaievsk
Blagovescheshensk
Manchuria
MANCHURIA
Tsitsikar
Harbin
Khabarovka
Vladivostok
Sea of Japan
Pt. Arthur
Peking
MONGOLIA
CHINA
Astrakhan
Caspian Sea
Aralsk
Black Sea
Constantinople
Baku
Krasnovodsk
Bokhara
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GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.
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THE CZECHO-SLOVAK TRAIL.

Eastward along the Trans-Siberian Railroad came the Czecho-Slovak Army to find ships to take them to the Western Front. Less than 20,000 reached Vladivostok. Others, held up by the Bolsheviki in and around Irkutsk, proceeded to take possession of the railroad between Lake Baikal and the Volga and of towns in the Volga region. Allied forces now hold the White Sea and Kola peninsula ports, and from Vladivostok will help the Czecho-Slovaks to secure uninterrupted communications across Siberia.

liberated from Bolshevik rule, including Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoiarsk, and Tobolsk. An authoritative statement given to the press in Washington thus described the Siberian military situation on August 3:

"The Czecho-Slovaks hold in European Russia the Volga River for a stretch of some 200 miles, from Kazan on the north to a place a few miles south of Samara. Thus they are able to stop the transportation of grain from southeastern Russia, the only fertile part of European Russia not yet controlled by the Germans. By their occupation of Samara and Orenburg they hold the Turkestan Railroad and prevent the exportation of cotton and grain from central Asia.

"They hold the Ural Mountains from Orenburg in the south to Ekaterinburg on the north, thereby controlling also the Petrograd branch of the Siberian Railroad. This makes it impossible for the Germans to obtain platinum from the mines of the Urals, from which comes nearly all the existing supply of platinum.

"The Czecho-Slovaks hold absolutely a long stretch of the Siberian road from the mountains to Lake Baikal; this stretch runs through that part of Siberia which best resembles the prairies of western Canada, and supplied in the past the cities of northern Russia with flour, butter, and cheese.

"The most immediate strategic problem of the Czecho-Slovaks is to clear that stretch of the Siberian Railroad extending from Lake Baikal to the junction of Nikolsk of German-Magyar forces, well armed and supported by the Bolsheviki. . . . . .

"At present the 15,000 that came first to Vladivostok are separated from the main body of the Czecho-Slovaks, and the first problem is to reestablish their contact."

The New York *Tribune* thinks it would be easy for us to hold what the Czecho-Slovaks have won, saying:

"Japanese, Chinese, and American troops, entering Siberia through Manchuria, can break the hold of the Bolsheviki on the section of the Siberian Railroad east of Lake Baikal and clear the entire system from Vladivostok to the Volga River. Then, if an anti-German government at Moscow replaces the pestiferous and antinationalistic régime of Lenine and Trotzky, a new East Front can be established and Germany's grip on western and southern Russia can be challenged. Even the menace of such a challenge will vastly weaken Germany's striking power on the Western Front."

In a statement acclaiming the new Allied policy toward Russia, Mr. Sack, of the Russian Information Bureau in New York, says in part:

"The success of the Czecho-Slovak detachments, amounting not to more than 100,000 men, only partly armed and equipped, is the best illustration of the fact that the Bolsheviki and the *Soviets*, which they dominate, have no large following among the population, that their rule was and is a tyrannic rule, supported partly by the bayonets of the Red Guards, a well-paid body of armed men under leadership very often of criminals and former agents of the Czar, and partly by German bayonets.

"Wherever the Czecho-Slovaks appear the Bolsheviki flee, and the population greets the Czecho-Slovaks as friends and liberators, joining them and reestablishing order.

"This is the beginning of the resurrection of Russia. If Russia now is given economic, financial, and technical help on the proper scale, with the Czecho-Slovak movement actively supported, we will see the Russian front reestablished probably not later than the spring of 1919. Hundreds of thousands of Russian patriots, officers and soldiers, veterans of this war, will begin to join the Czecho-Slovak and Allied detachments, organizing around them as around a nucleus for the future Russian Army. The spring of 1919 may see not less than a million men standing at the Eastern Front, and against this million Germany will have to put up at least a million of her own, with probably another million guarding her lines of communication."

In at least one respect, so it seems to the New York *Evening Post*, President Wilson has gained by his cautious delay in beginning the Siberian adventure, for—

"The *Soviet* Government has been weakening day by day. For its fall and disappearance the German authorities are now preparing German public opinion—and but a short time ago the policy of the German Government was to uphold the rule of the *Soviets* over 'remainder-Russia.' With revolt starting up in province after province, with section following section in setting up an independent local government, the desirability of showing nice consideration for the sensibilities of Lenine and Trotzky is not what it appeared to be some months ago."

The constantly growing peril both to the Bolshevik régime and German influence in various parts of Russia from the campaign of assassination and terrorism is discust at some length in an article in our department of Foreign Comment.

TO CALL ON OUR "UTTERMOST FORCE"

WE SERVE NOTICE on the German people as well as upon their Government that tho 300,000 Americans in the front line helped greatly to turn the tide of war, and tho the presence of the three million we could maintain without changing the draft law would insure Germany's ultimate defeat, we intend to double our draft Army to make the defeat speedy and thorough. This is the meaning of the War Department's call to Congress to extend the selective-service act to include all men between eighteen and forty-five, as the New York *Evening Post* sees it. Congress is expected to pass the new man-power bill which has been laid before it, with some possible modification of the age limits. The wide popular support given to the measure, as reflected by the press, is, in the New York *Evening Mail's* phrase, "a new revelation of the intensity of America's determination to win the war, to win it completely and without the avoidable loss of time." To prepare for an Army of some six million men is at once a practical application of President Wilson's "force without stint or limit" theory and a heeding of ex-President Roosevelt's adjuration to "hit hard." It is clear to the New York *Tribune* that—

> "We need an army in Europe of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men, with reserves of equal strength to draw on. The present draft law can not furnish many more than 4,000,000 men if the selective principle is to be respected. And of those 4,000,000 nearly 1,000,000 will be volunteers under the minimum age limit of twenty-one and over the maximum limit of thirty-one."

It is, therefore, "absolutely necessary to broaden the limits of conscription," and from between thirty-one and forty-five and under twenty-one, *The Tribune* is confident, "enough fighting men can be drawn to sustain our armies at their proper strength." Judge Advocate-General Crowder has studied the man-power situation closely enough to predict just how many men can be added to our forces by the new plan. He informed the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the 10,028,975 male Americans between the ages of thirty-two and forty-five would be reduced by exemptions for occupation and dependents to 1,391,884 available for Class 1, while deductions for voluntary enlistment, physical defects, and other causes would bring the total down to 601,236. But the boys between eighteen and twenty-one, totaling 3,171,671, would furnish 1,797,609 actual fighters. The total increment to the Army from the two groups would be, therefore, 2,398,845. General Crowder, in a letter to the Chief of Staff, declared that the authority to call upon this new reservoir must be obtained immediately. For, he explained, the Class 1 men under the present age-limits (including the newly registered men of twenty-one) will number only about 100,000 on September 1, thus falling far short of the 200,000 wanted in September. The men reaching twenty-one since last June might be registered to fill up the September quota. But the 50,000 men to be furnished by the British-Canadian treaty would be only a "drop in the bucket" to meet the need for 150,000 men in each of the succeeding months of October, November, and December. The Administration bill, while changing the draft ages, empowers the President to draft the men "in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe." Secretary Baker has said that with the extension of the draft age he expects Class 1 to furnish all men needed for the Army.

If the lower age limit is set as eighteen, as recommended, the War Department, so the correspondents hear, has given the impression in Washington that the boys under twenty are not likely to be sent abroad until after the older men. There is considerable sentiment in Congress against taking men under twenty-one. Some Congressmen believe that the draft should not affect a man who can not vote. At twenty-one, observes the Utica *Press*, "the boy becomes a man not only legally, but in every other way"—

> "Attaining one's majority means attaining the growth, the strength, the energy, and the beginning of judgment. It is true that some men are older and better at eighteen than others are at twenty-three, but, on the average, a man ought to be at the full tide of physical development at twenty-one. He certainly should be able to hold, and in some cases increase, all that up to thirty-five, and there are thousands of men ten years older than that even who would make splendid soldiers. It is highly important for the future of the country and its welfare after the victory is won that the young men be taught and trained for usefulness in all the various vocations of life. There will be more need for educated and trained young men in the years to come than ever before. It follows, then, that until there is imperative necessity the younger men should be permitted to remain in the schools, the colleges, the shops, and factories where they are acquiring the education and the skill which will be so valuable to them afterward. Raising the limit from thirty-one to thirty-six years will bring in hundreds of thousands now exempt who will be capable of military service and meet all the requirements in sight now and for some time to come."

But members of Congress who have seen the battle-fields abroad favor the selective draft for youths of eighteen, and this, continues the New York *World*, "is the universal opinion of military men." *The World* quotes the late Gen. M. M. Curtis as saying that "the age of greatest military efficiency is nineteen." Moreover, continues *The World*,

> "The economic reasons for including young men in the draft are overwhelming. They have commonly no dependents, nor have they yet made themselves indispensable in industries. Their health is vigorous, their strength waits only exercise to develop."

The same argument is made by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which turns to consider how far the draft age should extend beyond thirty-one. It remarks:

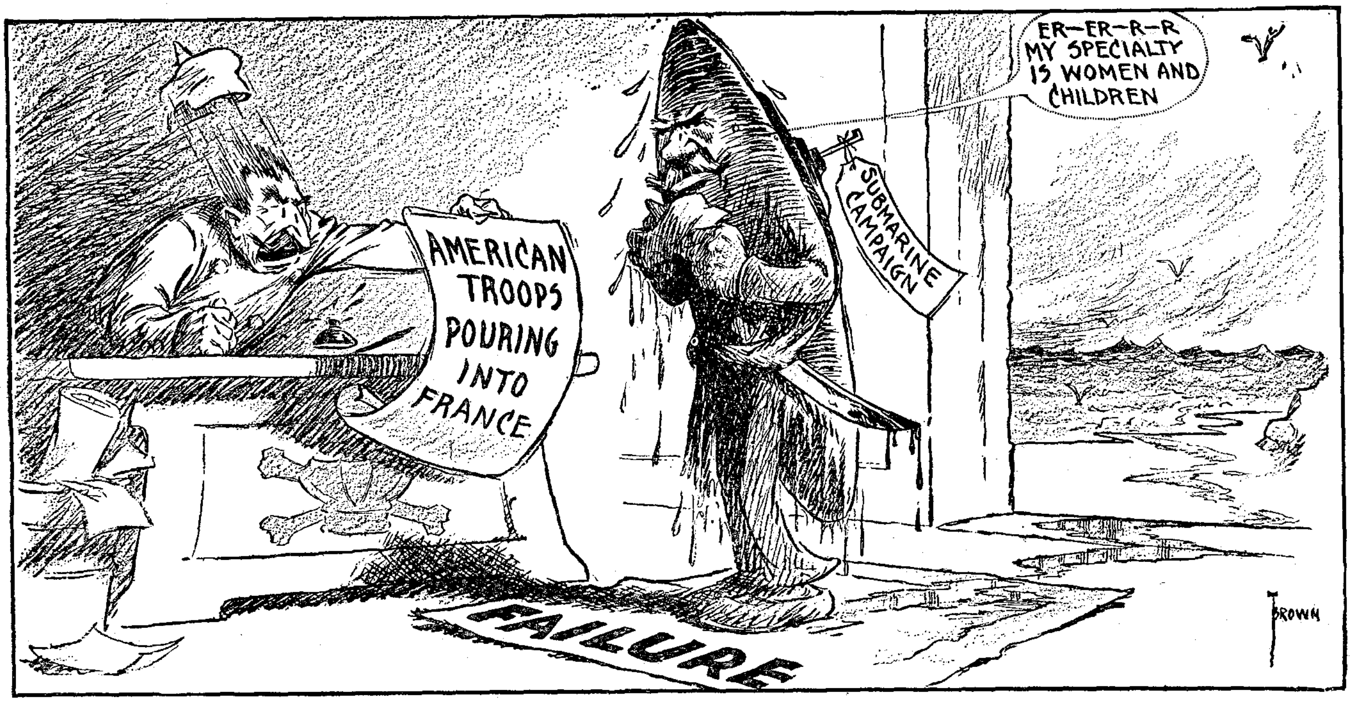
> "A maximum of forty-five years would reach deeply into industrial enterprise for registration purposes and touch a class of high percentage in bodily impairments and in dependency burdens, but it would widen the radius of operation of the 'work or fight' policy and permit the Government to mobilize the nation's energies to good advantage."

Congress, observes the Grand Rapids *Press*, long waited in vain for Secretary Baker to recommend a change in the draft ages; the Secretary "persistently procrastinated," holding that the time was "not yet ripe." When one of the Senators on the Military Affairs Committee asked General March the reason for the apparent "change of front," the Chief of Staff explained that about July 30 the Administration decided to enlarge its military program to carry out the policies agreed upon at the recent inter-Allied conference in Paris to speed up the prosecution of the war and bring it to an early conclusion. At any rate, "better late than never," says the Washington *Herald*, asking its readers to remember that—

> "If Ludendorff had not thrown consternation into the heart of the civilized world last March the United States would still be plodding away at its original program—and probably not more than 500,000 of our troops would be abroad. It took a crisis to wake us up, the more's the pity."

While Congress and the War Department are planning to raise our Army to a strength of 5,000,000, General Pershing is organizing his forces into a field army as the various units receive in turn the necessary overseas training, in most cases brigaded with British or French troops. It has been announced that five army corps have been formed. The Chicago *Tribune* explains that an American division consists of 27,000 combatant troops, with 18,000 added of supply troops; that a corps consists of six divisions; and that the five corps now organized under General Pershing in Europe, therefore, include 810,000 United States fighting men and 540,000 supply troops. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Corps are commanded respectively by Major-Generals Hunter Liggett, R. L. Bullard, Wm. M. Wright, Geo. W. Read, and Omar Bundy.

A step toward the unification of our Army has been taken in the abolition of the distinction between the Regular Army, National Guard Army, National Army, and Reserve Corps.


ER—ER—R—R MY SPECIALTY IS WOMEN AND CHILDREN
AMERICAN TROOPS POURING INTO FRANCE
SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN
FAILURE
BROWN

OUT OF HIS LINE. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*

The distinguishing insignia have been abolished and all United States soldiers will wear the old U. S. collar-device now associated with the regulars. The idea is generally approved by the press as sensible and modern. Says the Chicago *Tribune:*

> "This seeming triviality in lettering has a significance which warrants the belief exprest in Washington that universal military service is being accepted as an administration policy by the American Government.
>
> "It indicates the acceptance of an American Army as a national institution not made up by assemblage of incongruous parts, one maintained normally for constabulary work and deluding people into the belief that an army exists, one maintained in a fashion by the States, and that fashion a bad one, and one raised by extraordinary means in national emergency."

MOBILIZING THE WORKERS

FIRST THE FIGHTER, THEN THE WORKER, is the order of man-power requirement in war, tho, as some editorial observers note, one is equally necessary as complement to the other. In the earlier days of American participation, labor was distributed more or less at haphazard of demand for men and supply of high wages, with the result that as months have gone by the unequal distribution of workers has become a grave problem. To meet it, the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor took over the supplying of war-industries with common labor, and all independent recruiting of it by manufacturers having a pay-roll of more than a hundred men. This is done according to the decision of the War Labor Policies Board, which was approved by the President on June 17. On this board are representatives of the War, Navy, and Agriculture departments, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the War Industries Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad administrations. Assistant Director Nathan A. Smyth, of the United States Employment Service, is quoted in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Globe* as saying in part:

> "To-day the war-industries of the country are short about 500,000 unskilled workers, and the coming requirements of war-production necessitate finding between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more.
>
> "Similarly the demand for skilled workers in war-industries is greater than the immediately available supply. Before long we will have to take every toolmaker and die-sinker in non-war work and put him in war-production."

The country is divided into thirteen Federal districts, by the regulation of labor for war-industries, and each is in charge of a superintendent of the United States Employment Service, while the States within the several districts are in charge of a State director. The labor problem this measure is designed to remedy and control is pictured by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying in part:

> "The Government found itself in need of men, and on going out to get them found itself in competition with private industry, which was equally hard prest. Men who had never drawn more than a common laborer's wages found themselves at a premium in the market, and began to ask and receive extortionate prices, and to rove from place to place seeking still higher prices.
>
> "Everywhere industry was hampered by what is known as the turnover, or the constant shifting of itinerant labor, in some cases the loss in efficiency running as high as 100 per cent. This is what is perhaps best described as the evil of the individualistic strike—the strike by the man, thousands of him, in different yards and factories all over the country, who is forever throwing down his tools and wandering away on the slightest rumor of higher wages elsewhere, who by his habit of roving never masters the details of any trade, and who in the mass accounts for a greater loss than all the organized strikes and walkouts in the land."

The Chicago *Tribune* describes "the labor draft" as an attempt "to combine a system of free-will and compulsion," for the employer is prohibited from using competitive methods in obtaining labor and the employee is urged to volunteer his services to the United States Employment Service. It adds:

> "We are setting up a purely artificial, governmental scheme of industrial life for the natural one of demand and supply. This purely artificial scheme lacks complete authority and complete power. Therefore it is the more open to mistakes. . . . It can produce an artificial stimulation of certain industries, and be followed by a paralysis of many others."

While the regulation contains elements of danger, observes the Omaha *Bee*, "because it does away with the precious freedom of contract, so vital to our national existence," still emergency has induced us to submit to conscription for the Army, to the impounding of great quantities of wealth for public employment, to the designation of the use that may be made of wealth left in private control, and to other impingements on rights and privileges of free men. All our thought, this journal goes on to say, must now be given to the pressing needs of the war, while we remember that "unscrambling the eggs is a job for peace time."

WAR-SOLUTION OF THE HARVESTER CASE

MANY PROBLEMS are raised by war, and among those solved by it some editors class the compromise settlement of the International Harvester Company, of New Jersey, with the Department of Justice. The litigation between the Government and the Harvester Company has lasted six years, we are reminded, and the end comes with the withdrawal of the company's appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for the reversal of the decision of the District Court declaring it to be a combination in violation of the Antitrust Law. Washington dispatches inform us that the parties to the suit will join in asking the District Court to enter an order carrying its decree into effect, which provides substantially that the Harvester Company dispose of harvesting machinery lines known under the trade names of "Osborn," "Milwaukee," and "Champion" to independent manufacturers. Also the company is to dispose of its plants at Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, New York, and if not otherwise disposed of one year after the close of the war they are to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. After December 31, 1919, the company is not to have more than one representative or agent in any city or town in the United States for the sale of harvesting-machines or other agricultural implements. Finally, if eighteen months after the close of the war these measures have not proved adequate, in the opinion of the Government, to restore competition and bring about a situation in harmony with law in the industry of harvesting-machines and other agricultural implements, the Government is to have the right "to such further relief in the present case as may be necessary to that end." The New York *World* points out the war-solution of the Harvester case in the fact that the war has largely ruined its European business, and remarks that the company "evidently concludes that it is the better part of business valor to carry this state of uncertainty no further," and we read:

> "As an issue of law, the Harvester Trust raised the distinctive question whether, in deliberately and arbitrarily acquiring power to monopolize and restrain trade in farm machinery, it had violated the Antitrust Act, when as a matter of alleged fact it had not used that power in an offensive and burdensome manner."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* cites the statement of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, in which he says that it was for business reasons in 1913 the company divided assets with the International Harvester Corporation, which was to take charge of foreign plants and certain new lines of production, such as tractors, engines, wagons, cream-separators, etc., and the war has played havoc with the business and the assets employed by that company in Russia and the Central Empires. This may be ground for ceasing opposition to the judicial decision, but it is really a surrender in effect, and wiser on that account, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, which says Mr. McCormick's statement "seems rather like a distinction without a difference, for the plain purpose of the Antitrust Act is to forbid any combination with power to monopolize a line of business rather than to impose penalties for having done that."

Some journals see what the New York *Tribune* calls "a curious contradiction" in the fact that the Harvester Company should have been prosecuted not for having been bad, but for its "high potentialities for evil if it should ever turn bad." Now the Government, on the other hand, *The Tribune* goes on to say, is eliminating competition as fast as possible, notably in the case of the railroads, and it asks: "Hereafter shall there be nothing between competition, which is notoriously wasteful, and government control, which is experimental?" Similarly the New York *Times* sees irony in the difference between the procedure of the Government "when it does business and when it attacks business."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RUSSIA may come back, but it won't put on any airs.—*Rochester Herald.*

WE understand the Germans too well to ever conclude a peace by understanding with them.—*Kansas City Star.*

FIVE United States Army corps in France already, and Germany said there wasn't going to be any corps.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT would be possible to believe in the break between the Hun and the Turk, if the Turk had a friend on earth to take the German's place.—*St. Louis Republic.*

I SEE only one discordant note in the proposal to exchange prisoners with Germany. German prisoners in our hands are certain to object.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

POLITICS is adjourned whenever one has a two-thirds majority in the immediate vicinity.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

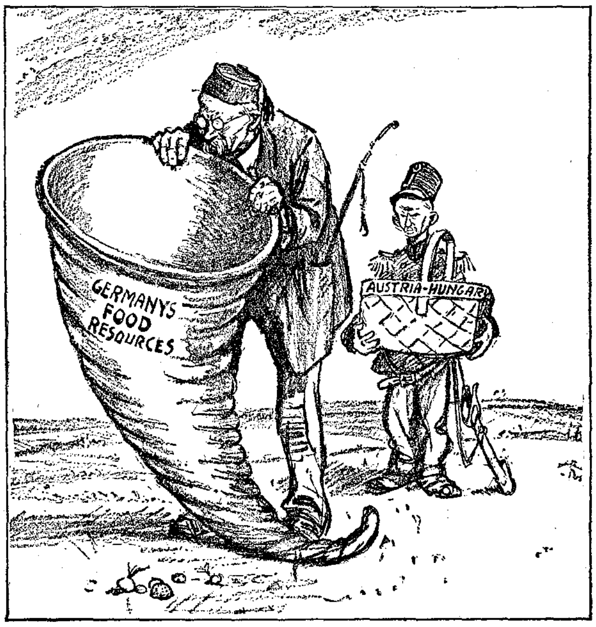
THE opposition in America to hyphenated names is moderating since the uprising of the Czecho-Slovaks against the Huns and Bolsheviki.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

WE have a theory that an enterprising man who could go to Russia and establish a string of free-lunch counters could be elected Czar without opposition.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

QUARRELS over the spoils are reported to be splitting the Teuton partners, but a well-grounded hope is felt that the Allies can remove all cause for the unpleasantness.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SOMEBODY'S always taking advantage of the Germans. They are now complaining that the Scotchmen attack in the daytime and that the Yanks won't surrender when they're surrounded.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE fact that the German Government spent "from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000" in propaganda in the United States and "got nothing for it," is established by the expert testimony of George Sylvester Viereck.—*Springfield Republican.*



ALMOST EMPTY.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

MOTTO for disgruntled workers here and in England: "When you strike, hit the Hun."—*Washington Post.*

BASEBALL is becoming popular in Japan. Why not? A Japanese fan is according to their best traditions.—*Columbia State.*

LITHUANIA'S desire to choose its own king is a fresh proof that William II. finds Europe a big horse to ride.—*Springfield Republican.*

IMPRESSION deepens in the Republican camp that if that great old war-horse, the Colonel, is led to water in 1920 he will consent to drink.—*Anaconda Standard.*

IT is doubtful if eating her own words about the American Army is affording Germany any substantial sustenance.—*New York World.*

ANY plain cook could tell the Germans that if they go on putting more shortening to their front it won't hold together. —*Philadelphia North American.*

TO unite our Union still more closely let's all agree to make Yanks the official name of our soldiers and the terror-inspiring Rebel yell their official battle-cry. —*Smileyville (Mo.) Express.*

DON'T forget that while the Allies are fighting to make the world a fairly decent and democratic place to live in, as worlds go, the Germans are fighting to reelect the whole Hohenzollern ticket.—*Rochester Post Express.*

THE Kaiser's brave assurance to his troops that he is "near the Front" reminds us of the valor of that point of view which considered a mulberry-bush the better part of swimming.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IN looking over the history of the last four years we find that the only time we stood foursquare with the Kaiser was when he complained to his American dentist that Woodrow Wilson was trying to overthrow him with his notes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

POLL OF STATE LEGISLATURES ON THE DRY AMENDMENT

MEMBERS PREDICT THE ACTION OF THEIR LAW-MAKING BODIES THAT WILL MAKE NATION DRY OR WET

THIRTEEN FAILURES of State legislatures to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution within seven years will defeat it; and as State after State has ratified, the possibility of a dry nation looms larger and larger. But in all only thirteen States have ratified thus far, with twenty-three more required, so that the battle is still undecided. In view of the interest of millions of people in the result, therefore, we have decided to appeal to the men in the very best position to forecast it—the members themselves of the legislatures which will accept or reject the amendment. These men represent every activity and interest of our States and have the responsibility of determining a legal enactment of most personal and peculiar regulation. While the majority replying predict the amendment's adoption, national prohibition to some of these lawmakers has about as much excuse for being as would a proposal to regulate a citizen's religion and form of worship, and others make the point that in a matter each State may decide for itself a National prohibition law would be nothing short of sacrilege to the doctrine of State rights. It is to be noted especially that these legislators are not asked how they themselves individually are going to vote. Each is supposed to have an open mind to argument at present. Then, too, their opinions have greater value because they are given to THE LITERARY DIGEST with the understanding that the name of the correspondent is to be held in confidence. The importance of one man's vote is also minor compared to the expression of his opinion on the general vote of the legislative body of which he is a member. This is obvious because throughout our inquiry we find responses in which the writer says in effect: "I am going to vote this way, but I am afraid the majority will vote that way." Or else the writer says: "I shall vote this way, and I hope all the others will." It is to be remarked, moreover, that in some cases the legislators who answer the inquiry may not have a vote when the prohibition amendment question comes up, because their terms expire before. But they know something about their successors in office and base their prediction on dependable information. In States where new legislatures are to be elected this fall, the paramount issue is the National prohibition amendment, which, we are told, will be the test of virtue in some States put to any candidate for legislative degree.

STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED

(1) Mississippi	Ratified by Senate Jan. 8, 1918, 28 to 5
	Ratified by House Jan. 8, 1918, 93 to 3
(2) Virginia	Ratified by Senate Jan. 10, 1918, 30 to 8
	Ratified by House Jan. 11, 1918, 84 to 13
(3) Kentucky	Ratified by Senate Jan. 14, 1918, 28 to 5
	Ratified by House Jan. 14, 1918, 67 to 11
(4) South Carolina	Ratified by Senate Jan. 28, 1918, 28 to 6
	Ratified by House Jan. 23, 1918, 66 to 29
(5) North Dakota (special session)	Ratified by Senate Jan. 25, 1918, 43 to 2
	Ratified by House Jan. 24, 1918, 96 to 10
(6) Maryland (wet)	Ratified by Senate Feb. 13, 1918, 18 to 7
	Ratified by House Feb. 8, 1918, 58 to 36
(7) Montana (special session)	Ratified by Senate Feb. 19, 1918, 35 to 2
	Ratified by House Feb. 18, 1918, 77 to 8
(8) Texas (wet) (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 4, 1918, 15 to 7
	Ratified by House Feb. 28, 1918, 71 to 29
(9) Delaware (wet) (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 18, 1918, 13 to 3
	Ratified by House Mar. 14, 1918, 27 to 9
(10) South Dakota (special session)	Ratified by Senate Mar. 19, 1918, 43 to 0
	Ratified by House Mar. 20, 1918, 86 to 0
(11) Massachusetts (wet)	Ratified by Senate April 2, 1918, 27 to 12
	Ratified by House Mar. 28, 1918, 145 to 91
(12) Arizona	Ratified by Senate May 24, 1918, unanimously
(13) Georgia	Ratified by Senate, June 26, 1918, 34 to 2
	Ratified by House, June 26, 1918, 129 to 24

The Louisiana House ratified the amendment 70 to 44, May 24. The Senate rejected it by a vote of 20 to 20, one seat vacant. Special election to fill the vacancy and special session for ratification are called.

State	Yes	No.	Qual. Yes	Qual. No	In Doubt
Maine	75	3	..	..	5
New Hampshire	90	13	7	4	6
Vermont	77	20	8	1	7
Rhode Island	1	7	..	1	8
New York	31	14	5	3	4
New Jersey	9	8	4	2	4
Pennsylvania	28	18	10	2	5
Ohio	38	17	9	..	9
Indiana	51	2	18	3	1
Illinois	28	9	13	1	7
Michigan	56	..	9	1	3
Wisconsin	15	18	3	7	16
Minnesota	52	2	18	5	1
Iowa	69	..	4	1	5
Missouri	62	4	11	7	4
Nebraska	58	6	2	2	11
Kansas	104	..	1	..	..
West Virginia	50	..	3	..	1
North Carolina	80	2	2	2	3
Florida	46	2	..	..	..
Tennessee	58	..	3	..	2
Alabama	60	6	3	1	7
Arkansas	70	1	6	1	..
Oklahoma	56	..	..	..	..
Idaho	61	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	39	..	1	1	3
Colorado	49	1	1	1	..
New Mexico	20	2	1	1	3
Utah	39	1	..	..	1
Nevada	8	5	..	2	3
Washington	79	..	1	1	1
Oregon	47	..	2	..	..
California	20	10	6	3	8

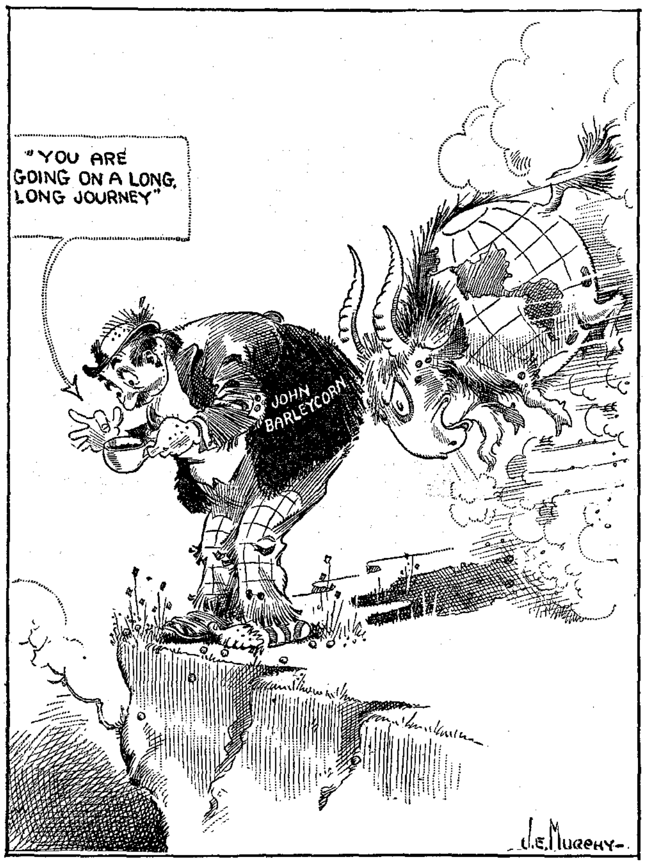
THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN THIRTY-THREE STATES.

The lawmakers' straw votes indicate their prediction of the majority vote on the Prohibition amendment.

Within the limits of certain States, prohibition has been a local issue since 1851, when Maine took rank as the pioneer of the twenty-seven dry States. The submission of the constitutional amendment which forbids the manufacture, sale, transportation, export, or import of intoxicating liquors, "for beverage purposes," makes prohibition a national issue in the sense not hitherto known. Ratification is credited to thirteen States, which are listed in the accompanying table, and to complete a "dry" victory three-fourths of the States of the Union, or thirty-six States in all, must approve the constitutional amendment within seven years. Two questions were asked in the inquiry put forth by THE LITERARY DIGEST to the legislatures of the States that have not ratified the amendment: (1) Do you think the legislature of your State will ratify the National prohibition amendment? (2) If the amendment is to be submitted to a State-wide referendum what in your opinion will be the probable result? In all more than 2,100 replies were received and they are classified numerically and grouped in the State divisions from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. Of the States that have not ratified, Connecticut alone is not represented, because an insufficient number of replies were received to permit an estimate of opinion. It is to be noted that some of our correspondents seem to overlook the fact that once an amendment is adopted in the Constitution it must remain, unless all precedent is reversed. Thus we read now and then that the amendment ought to be given a trial to see how it would work. As to a State referendum, many replies indicate that there is no constitutional provision for a referendum on the amendment and that the only effect or force a referendum vote could have would be as instruction to the State legislature. In studying the table of replies the reader must of course exercise his own judgment. Thus the fact that in New Jersey nine legislators predict ratification to eight predicting rejection merely leaves the outcome in doubt. From some States the replies are so few that they should be taken merely as a "straw vote." But in many cases the majority prediction is overwhelming and should be a valuable forecast. Only two States show a definite forecast of rejection, leaving the wets to win eleven more from the doubtful column. This they claim they can do.

The progress of the ratification movement is noted by *Current Opinion* (New York), which reminds us that while in four

State legislatures—New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nebraska—the wets have succeeded in deferring a vote, in twelve the amendment has been approved. Five of these—Kentucky, Massachusetts, Texas, Delaware, and Maryland—are not prohibition States, tho Texas has since gone dry.


"YOU ARE GOING ON A LONG, LONG JOURNEY"
JOHN BARLEYCORN
J.E. Murphy

PROPHECY OF THE TEA-LEAVES.
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call and Post*.

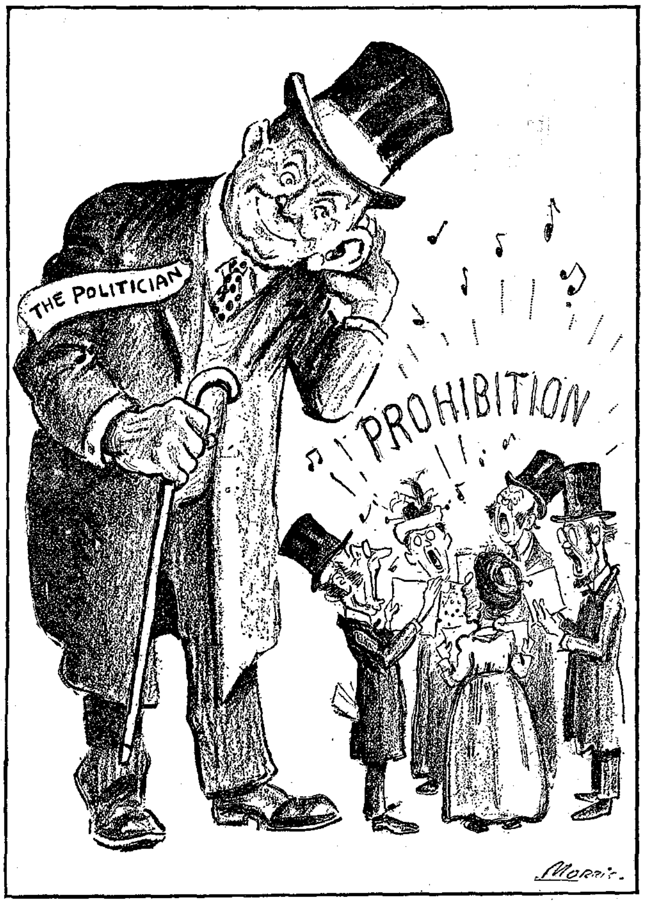
There are twenty-seven States that have already adopted State prohibition, says this monthly, which proceeds:

> "Assuming that they all approve the Federal amendment, only nine wet States will be needed to ratify, and five of these have already come into line. In Massachusetts the vote for ratification stood 145 to 91 in the lower House and 27 to 12 in the upper. In Kentucky the votes stood 55 to 10 and 27 to 6. Last year Ohio came within 1,723 votes of going dry and Utah and Florida year before last elected dry Governors and a majority of dry legislators, and are to vote on State prohibition this year with every prospect of adopting it. Since the European War began, twenty States have adopted State-wide prohibition and seven others are to vote on it this year. In addition, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Porto Rico have gone dry; Canada has done the same thing, and dry Yucatan is calling for a congress of Mexican States to meet to adopt National prohibition. 'The outlook for John Barleycorn's tenure of business in North America,' says the New York *Tribune*, 'is exceedingly dark for him.' The Atlanta *Constitution* cheerfully remarks: 'Prohibition, nation-wide and air-tight, is coming. It is inevitable. Every indication points that way, and those who attempt to block it might as well be putting their heads against a stone wall.' 'Booze-vending in the United States,' says the Sioux City *Tribune*, 'will be a closed issue within less than two years.'"

On May 23, the Louisiana legislature failed to ratify the amendment, when the State Senate by a vote of 20 to 20 defeated a resolution of ratification adopted a few hours previously by the House, 70 to 44. From a Louisiana Senator, who voted for ratification, we hear that an extra session has been called for August 5 to consider the question again. A vacancy in the Senate will have been filled then and it is thought the amendment will be ratified, "as the vacant district will send a prohibitionist to the Senate." Reference to Louisiana in the press as the first State to refuse to ratify the amendment elicits a protest in a letter to the New York *World* from Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League. He refers to the States above mentioned as refusing to act on the amendment, and adds:

> "Thirteen States are required to defeat ratification and thirty-six States are required to bring about the adoption of the amendment.
>
> "In Alabama all of the candidates for Governor and Senator, including Senator Bankhead, are demanding that this question of ratification shall be submitted to a vote of the people, with the State as a unit. This, I feel sure, means the defeat of ratification in Alabama.
>
> "Iowa, another so-called 'dry' State, refused by a substantial majority last fall to put prohibition into her State Constitution, and this, I think, means that Iowa will refuse to ratify the Federal amendment.
>
> "It is my opinion that more than twenty States will take the stand that prohibition is a question for States and localities to handle, and in consequence will oppose its introduction into the organic law of the nation."

In the replies received by THE LITERARY DIGEST, not infrequently it is charged that men who are voting dry do so merely from political expediency, and noting that refusal of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama to sanction a popular referendum on the measure, the New York *Times* observes: "The politicians from Arizona to Massachusetts are so deeply imprest with the 'prohibition sentiment' of the people that they are afraid to consult them." Politicians or no politicians, the legislators of thirty-six States are registered on the prohibition question in the tables which appear at the opening of each geographical division of States from Maine to California. The obvious value of presenting the straw vote of our lawmakers, not only according to their individual States, but also according to their sectional classification, is that our readers will be able to gather an impression not only of the strength of the tide for or against prohibition in any particular State, but in entire sections of the country.



THE POLITICIAN—"That sounds like a million votes. The Prohibition issue for me." —Morris in the New York *Evening Mail*.

(*Continued on page* 36)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

From "Der Welt Spiegel," Berlin.

A GERMAN OBSERVER, UP A TREE, AFTER A PARACHUTE DESCENT.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA

"ONE OF THE BOLDEST SCHEMES of enfranchisement ever proposed" is the way that the Manchester *Guardian* describes the report just presented to the British legislature by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, outlining the scheme of self-government which it is proposed to confer on India. This report is the outcome of a lengthy visit to India by Mr. E. S. Montagu, who there drew it up in conjunction with the Viceroy, and it is now laid before the House of Commons, with the view of giving India Home Rule "as soon as possible." This gift is conferred, not because the Indians asked for it, says the report, but "our reason is the faith that is in us." The report proceeds:

"We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given to India can not be prolonged without damage to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people than any that we have yet bestowed on them; that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than anything India has hitherto attained; that the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such nationhood will grow, and that in deliberately disturbing it we are working for her highest good."

Before passing to the summary of this comprehensive scheme, it is well to recall that at present India is under a system of paternal bureaucratic government presided over in England by a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council. In India the supreme authority is the Viceroy, assisted by a council mainly composed of English officials of high rank. The country is then divided into fourteen provinces, nine of which have their own legislative councils and a measure of local self-government, but in each case the legislative authority is practically under the control, not of the Indian members of the legislative councils, but of the British officials belonging to them. The proposals made to meet the demand of the new era are thus summarized:

"Completion of the edifice of local self-government in India.

"A considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to be conferred on the provincial legislatures, which are to be mainly composed of directly elected representatives, with as broad a franchise as is possible under Indian conditions.

"The Viceregal legislature to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State.

"The provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be transferred to popular control.

"The setting up of a select committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs.

"An inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council and the India Office.

"The creation of an Indian Privy Council.

"The formation of a Council of Princes."

In commenting on the report, the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"It is one of the boldest and most far-reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed. It will meet with plenty of opposition from those who dislike and dread the whole principle of self-government on which it is based. It ought to receive no less energetic support from those to meet whose hopes and needs it is designed."

The scheme is not without its difficulties and dangers, and these are clearly recognized by the London *Times*, which thus comments:

"The report clearly shows and states emphatically that, while self-government must henceforth be the goal of British policy in India, it can only be reached by gradual and experimental stages. The transition from a form of government which, however paternal, has been essentially autocratic to a popular form based on representative institutions must always be difficult and unless cautiously initiated, dangerous, especially in such a country as India, to whose history and traditions and social conditions democracy is in most respects thoroughly foreign."

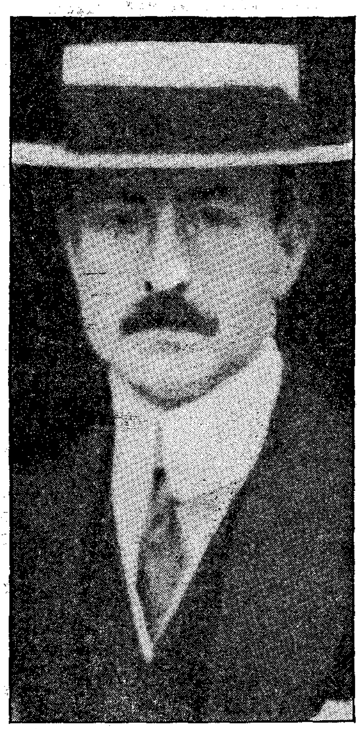
How immense the difficulties and dangers are can be seen from the description of India given by the London *Observer:*

"Geographically, India is not a mere peninsula, except in the same sense that Europe itself is a projection from the Asiatic mass. India is truly a continent. It is not a nation. It is filled with nations. It is as populous as all Europe westward of Russia. It contains about 330,000,000 of people—nearly three times as many as all the rest of the inhabitants of the British Empire.

"This enormous dependency contains a bewildering variety of races, languages, alphabets; of religious sects, castes; of differing stages in civilization, from the lowest upward; of contrasting landscapes and regions, countries and states—mountainous to a degree dwarfing the Alps, or flat and riverine like a larger Egypt, or forest-clad or jungle-covered, or ranging over high table-land or desert, or ocean-bathed.

"Simplifying monotheistic Islam is wedged in among the polytheistic elaborating Hindus. It is the most subdivided, intricate, perplexing society on earth, with impassioned sympathies and elemental antipathies crossing at every turn. The pent-up emotions of religious antagonism are a standing menace to order. The extravagances of caste are a monstrous violation of the most elementary conceptions of political liberty. A pariah may pollute a Brahman forty yards distant. Child-marriage persists, a lamentable evil.

"By comparison with European nations the poverty of countless patient millions is incredible; pitiful are the crudity of the means of life, its shortness, underfeeding, disease. Over 90 per cent. of the men and 99 per cent. of the women are totally illiterate. The peasants are ignorant and uncomprehending, submissive and credulous in a way only faintly to be imagined by the average Western mind. The masses are helpless, and they do not yet begin to conceive what is meant by electorates and representation. The educated minority fit for political life in our sense do not number one in a hundred."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COUNT VON MIRBACH,

The German Ambassador at Moscow, whose tyranny so exasperated the Russians that they slew him.

The London papers are very insistent that this measure of reform is not due to the "agitation of the small and noisy clique dominated by Mrs. Annie Besant," as *The Daily Express* puts it, the real reason being, says *The Westminster Gazette*, that—

"The war has greatly stimulated the national consciousness of India, and the old idea that the demand for self-government is confined to a small number of Anglicized agitators can no longer be entertained. That demand has been espoused, as the Aga Khan shows in his recently published book, by a large number of the ruling princes and landed gentry, who, we may be sure, are responding to a popular impulse which it would be folly to ignore."

That influential weekly, the London *Spectator*, is more than hostile to the whole scheme. First protesting "we have an intense desire that India should be administered and governed, not in the interests of the British people or even of the British Empire, but primarily in the interests of the governed. We look forward most sincerely to the day, tho we realize it must be a very long way off, when the various conflicting and often hostile races, creeds, and nations of India shall be able to unite and cooperate in a common nationhood—in short, to be able to govern themselves." But it then proceeds to take the report and tear it to pieces, alleging that it is a weak plan, "born in fear and cradled in credulity." *The Spectator* proceeds:

"We are proposing to inoculate every creed and race in India with the virus of unrest, quite forgetful that it is physically impossible for us to find means to allay the sufferings, or even the fever and delirium, which may come from that inoculation. That is not the spirit in which the Indian Empire was created, and it is not the spirit in which it will be maintained. In patience we may endow the Indian peoples with the power of self-government, but not in a whirlwind of pusillanimity and self-depreciation."

RUSSIA AWAKENING

THE FIRST STIRRINGS that presage the ultimate awakening of the Russian giant from his "debauch of democracy" were shown by two unpleasant but salutary phenomena. There is little doubt that the assassination of Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, the German military dictator in the Ukraine, following upon the heels of the murder of Count von Mirbach, Berlin's envoy to Moscow, has proved a serious shock to the official mind of Germany, as it is a clear indication that Russia no longer loves the Teuton. Even before the assassination of Mirbach, it was quite evident that the Ukrainians, at least, were getting a little tired of the "glorious freedom" that Germany had so kindly bestowed upon them. At the *Pan-Soviet* Congress of Moscow, Alexis Alexandroff, the delegate of the *Soviet* of Ukrainian Peasants, told the Congress very plainly that there are now no pro-Germans left in the Ukraine. He said, as reported in the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter:*

MARSHAL VON EICHHORN,

The military dictator of the Ukraine, whose assassination is hailed as a sign of Russia's revolt from German dominion and oppression.

"Imprisonments and executions without trial are now the rule in the Ukraine. These measures are used by the Germans in order to suppress the revolt of the Ukrainian workmen and peasants. But we Ukrainians know how to fight even if you Russians don't, and we shall continue the fight.

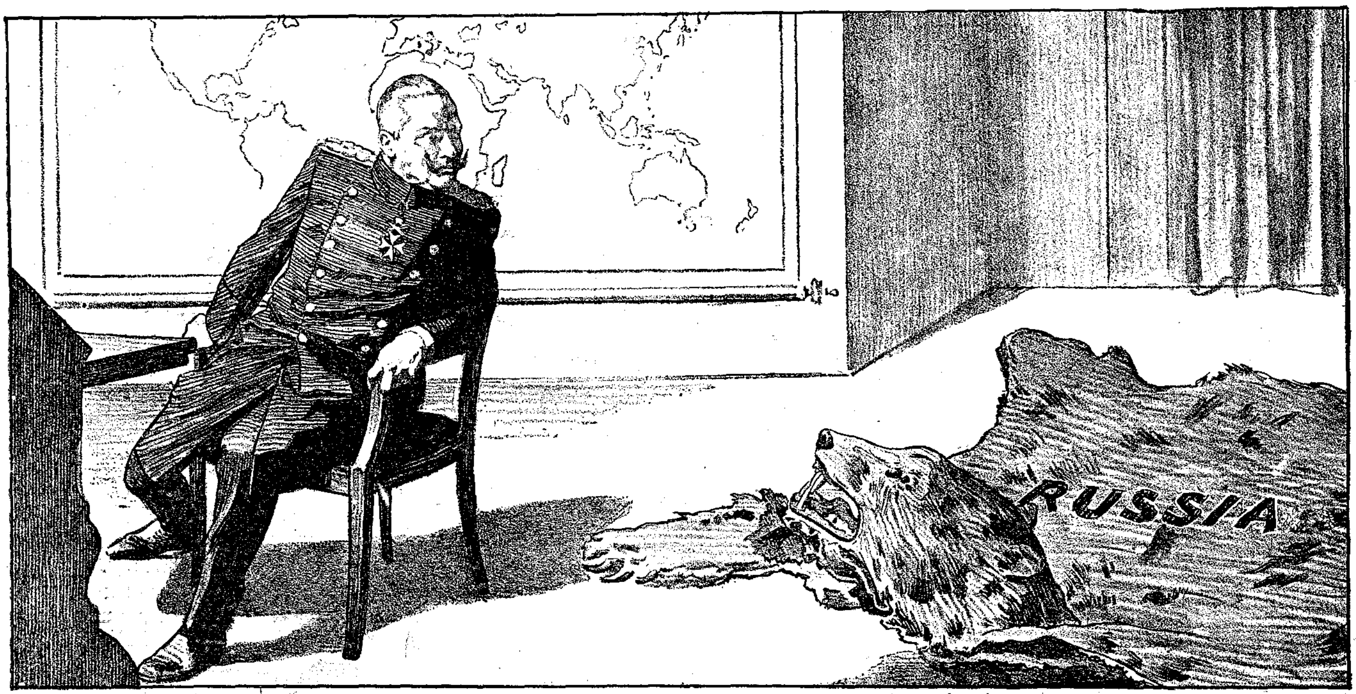
"The Germans have come to the Ukraine to obtain bread. They won't get it. The peasants are refusing to surrender grain, and whenever the Germans succeed in loading trains we blow them up. We have blown up all the artillery-magazines in the Ukraine. The Germans sought to transfer immense quantities of aviation machinery from Odessa and Nikolaief to Krupps. We blew it up.

"The Germans will be wiped out in the Ukraine. They have already paid a thousand lives for their tyranny. I desire to inform you, in the name of the workmen and peasants of the Ukraine, that the whole of the Ukraine is now in a state of revolt against the Austro-German yoke. You people concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace at the price of the Ukraine's liberty. I now call on you to aid us in our fight."

This remarkable speech was made in the presence of Count Mirbach, who left the hall in a passion, followed by cries of "Down with Mirbach!" "Down with the Brest-Litovsk peace!" "Down with Mirbach's lackeys—the Bolsheviki!" Three days later they killed Count Mirbach. Commenting editorially, the *Dagens Nyheter* writes:

"Is it not a curious fact that while in the friendly Ukraine the Germans and Austrians are obliged to keep an army of 300,000 bayonets, in the rest of Russia they require no troops at all, thanks to the Bolsheviki, who do all they can for them. Their wishes are carried out as promptly as they would be by their own well-disciplined people."

But the day of the Bolsheviki is passing. Even the Germans themselves admit it and are looking for trouble. Hear the testimony of Hans Vorst, the special commissioner of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, on his return from Russia:



THE RUSSIAN RESURRECTION.

KAISER—"Hang it all! I believe the thing is actually alive, after all." —*De Amsterdammer.*

"Feeling in Russia is everywhere very bitter against Germany. . . . An officer who claimed to be speaking for 80 per cent. of his class said he was serving under the Bolsheviki, but was doing so in the hope that some great national awakening would overthrow the Bolsheviki and that Russia would yet finish the war.

"Many peasants confest that they were formerly for the Bolsheviki because land had been given them by this régime, and they had been left to manage their own affairs. The new régime, however, had worked disillusionment, because of the lack of central control. The division of land had turned out unsatisfactorily, as it was done without any system, and one local *Soviet* would take action diametrically opposed to the interests of the other *Soviets*, thus leading to endless friction and confusion."

With Germany thus troubled by the tendencies shown by the murder of Count von Mirbach, the assassination of Field-Marshal von Eichhorn came as a most unpleasant shock. The Berlin *Vorwärts* says: "The deed will lead to complications with the Bolsheviki, and we fear that peace with Russia will still give us much trouble," while the *Tageblatt* recognizes that the deed was committed "by those Ukrainians whose motto is 'Away with the Germans!'" Paul Rohrbach, writing in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, says:

"The time has come when Germany must consider seriously her permanent attitude toward Russia. The days of the Bolsheviki are numbered. The heirs of the Bolsheviki will be the Cadets or the Social Revolutionaries."

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* endeavors to hide the real significance of the event by saying:

"The same elements which were responsible for Ambassador von Mirbach's death may be credited with von Eichhorn's assassination. It may therefore be confidently asserted that the Entente had a hand in the bloody business."

"Of this there is not," as the Paris *Temps* remarks, "one tittle of evidence," and the great Paris organ hits the nail on the head when it says:

"The German Government has already accused the Allies of the murder of Count von Mirbach, but, with good reason, has not been able to advance the slightest proof of the alleged complicity imputed to the Entente. These attempts at diversion can deceive nobody. The régime set up in the Ukraine by the Germans, the military dictatorship, the deprival of the peasants of land, the forced seizure of supplies, all these suffice to explain the popular ferment of which the assassination is probably a mere episode."

The Socialist Paris *Humanité* thinks it far more than an "episode," describes it as an act of vengeance, and agrees with the *Excelsior*, which says that "the assassination was directed as much against the *Soviets* as against Germany." *L'Humanité* proceeds:

"It is not a common assassination. It is an act of open revolt on the part of exasperated patriotism, confirming the reports that an important section of the Russian people, weary of anarchy and foreign domination, is ready for anything in order to free itself. It may be foreseen that these incidents will incite the Kaiser to pitiless reprisals, and no one can say how important may be the consequence which will follow."

The London *Daily Chronicle* says:

"Now that German difficulties in the Ukraine and ambitions round the Black Sea have encouraged an increasing diversion southeastward of such troops as are left on the Eastern Front, this 'real ruler of Russia,' as Mr. Kerensky calls von Mirbach, will be greatly missed by those in whose interest he ruled. Political assassination under any circumstances is an odious and desperate resource. But it is one to which Russia has owed many changes of régime in the past, and may yet owe another.

"The German Government will find itself in an awkward dilemma between two motives—the desire to avoid using more troops in a new theater of war, and the desire to teach the Russians, by exacting the most drastic penalty, that the lives of eminent Germans in Russia must be sacred."

How the Germans will escape from their dilemma we can not tell, but Theodor Wolff certainly got hold of the right end of the stick when he wrote in his *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"So long as the Entente, fortified by America, continues the war, we must expect fresh surprizes in Russia, which even after the war will for a long time prove to be a Pandora's box."

MAKING GERMAN-LOVERS—When the gentle German sets out to make friends with his neighbor, his object of course is to win an exuberant affection, but he really has the oddest way of doing it. This is the method he adopted in Roumania, as described in the *Journal de Genève* by an eminent Roumanian, now resident in Switzerland:

"Roumania is reduced to a state of real slavery. German agents have the right to enter private houses at any hour and to requisition anything they consider useful. They have taken everything down to objects indispensable to the humblest household. The distress is daily becoming more and more grievous. To the specter of famine, epidemics are now added. The population is decimated. . . . Roumania has only one hope—the victory of those she continues to consider her Allies. There used to be pro-Germans in Roumania—there are none to-day."

OUR LOYAL GERMAN-AMERICANS

ONE OF THE GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENTS that Germany has suffered is the attitude of the German-Americans toward the war, both before and after our participation in it. Every now and then the German press let out a wail of disillusionment, and when this happens our poor fellow citizens of German descent get a good sound roast. Here is the latest from the Berlin weekly *Der Tag:*

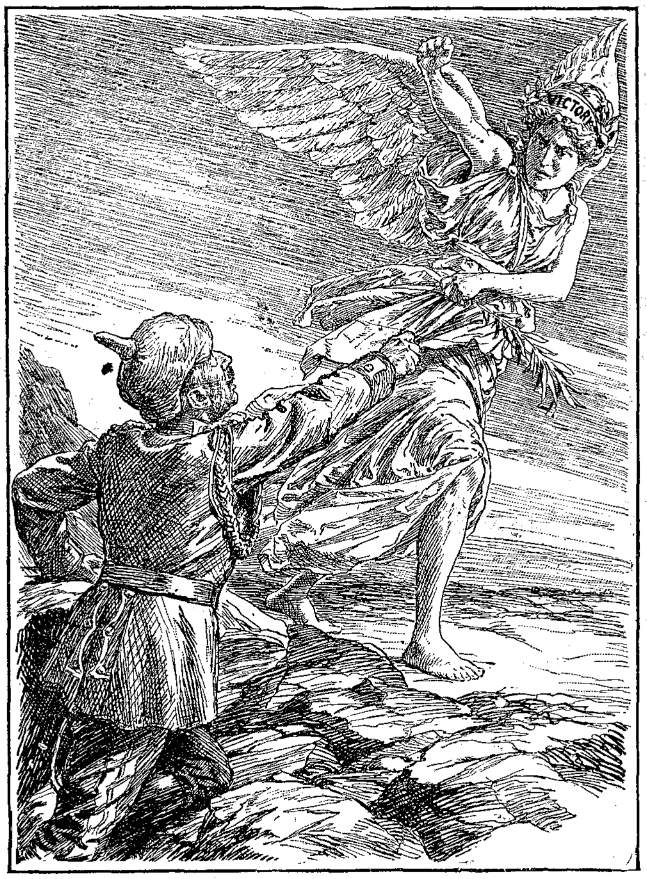
> "While the English, French, and Italians over there worked their hardest for the Entente, the German-Americans, or the vast majority of them, watched the war with folded arms and satisfied themselves with the announcement of their benevolent neutrality. Not a few of them, even in the very earliest days of the war, openly fell away from personal motives and, from reasons of personal gain, placed themselves without any restraint on the side of the enemy. The Americans of German descent could, if they had shown less indifference, have done much to help us, if only by their moral support. . . . . . .
>
> "They should have set themselves against the flood of abuse of Germany by word and by writing, they should have given good witness as to our real point of view. How we should have rejoiced over the hand of brotherhood stretched out to us from there! Something did happen, for there were a number of brave and friendly German-Americans. But how miserably small was that number in comparison with the total which the old homeland had a right to look for!"

The *Tag* explains that it is the pusillanimous frame of mind of the German-American that made him forget "the old Fatherland":

> "Even the Germans of higher culture restricted the use of their mother tongue to their family circle and clubs, and even in the German clubs English was almost exclusively spoken. The Germans who visited North America were pained to find that the German-American appeared almost ashamed to speak German in public. Even German waiters in New York restaurants refused to answer German questions in German. It was this fear and humility that made the German immigrant of such small account in the public life of America and made the German a comic figure in the press. When a man makes himself of small account, he must not be astonished if other people think little of him."

After this outburst, whose logic could be easily riddled to shreds, it is refreshing to turn to the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* and find that it is, in the words of *Der Tag*, "giving good witness as to our real point of view." The good Americans who own and read the *Staats-Zeitung* seem to have no illusion at all about the real point of view of the Kaiser-drunken people of Germany. This New York German-language organ gives us the following remarkable summary of Germany's profit-and-loss account in this war, and on reading it we can not be surprized that Berlin is not altogether satisfied with the way our German-American fellow citizens look at things:

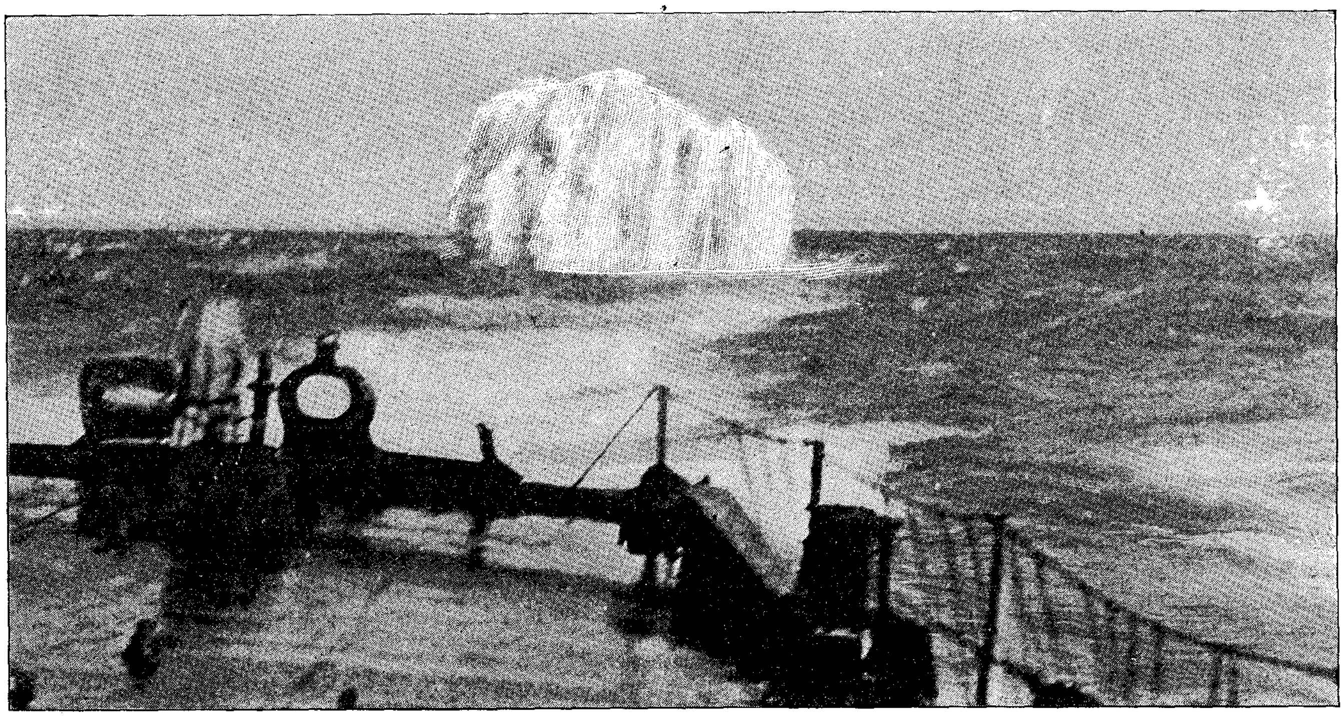
> "Four years ago, as Prince Lichnowsky has shown us, the German military party by declaring war upon Russia brought on a catastrophe under which the world must suffer unspeakably—four years of gigantic struggle such as history never saw before. And what has Germany achieved during this four-year world-war?
>
> "On the credit side of her ledger we find:
>
> "1. Germany has taken possession of nearly all of Belgium and a part—now growing ever smaller—of northern France.
>
> "2. She has taken rich booty and many prisoners.
>
> "3. Through the revolution and the subsequent early collapse of the Russian Empire, she has temporarily, through the outrageous treaty of Brest-Litovsk, enslaved the now helpless Russian people who are struggling for liberty.
>
> "4. Together with Austria-Hungary, Germany has well-nigh destroyed Servia and Montenegro and crippled Roumania.
>
> "5. She has helped Bulgaria and Turkey to increase their territory, and, as former Ambassador Morgenthau says in his series of articles in the current numbers of *The World's Work*, she encouraged the Turkish military leaders, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal, to massacre over one million Armenians and other Christian inhabitants of contiguous territory.
>
> "6. She has sunk millions of tons of shipping and destroyed property worth billions, showing no regard for the lives of non-combatants, and not even for those of women and children.
>
> "7. The military party hindered the passage of the Election Reform Bill and delayed the progress of democracy in blocking the Reichstag resolution for 'no annexation and no indemnities.'
>
> "All these are the 'achievements' of Germany under the whip of the military party. But what do we find on the other side of the ledger?
>
> "1. Germany has sacrificed the flower of her arms-bearing youth. Millions of her sons have fallen on the field of battle, have been crippled, or taken prisoners—losses which can not be made good by the greatest victories.
>
> "2. She has lost by far the greatest of her colonies in Africa and elsewhere, and has placed a burden of debt upon her people under which they will have to groan for decades to come.
>
> "3. She has completely demoralized her domestic commerce. She has brought her people to want and hunger and destroyed her foreign commerce for an indeterminate period. For the last four years her merchant flag has not been seen upon the seas.
>
> "4. The acts of her army commanders and statesmen have brought the German name into disrepute in America. For more than two hundred years German-Americans successfully endeavored to build here a new and happy home for themselves and their descendants, and took care that their name should be respected everywhere. Their industry and sense of duty became proverbial everywhere, and now in bitterness at heart they had to see that they were regarded with distrust. However, through their unshakable loyalty to the United States they have succeeded in retaining the confidence and good-will of their fellow citizens. This in spite of the doings of the German military party.
>
> "5. Millions of the people of Germany are firmly convinced, even if they do not dare to speak of it openly, that the defeat of the present autocratic Government would be a blessing for them and their posterity. They have at last seen through the motives of their rulers, whose purposes are selfish and aim at the suppression of the ideas of liberty and the forcing of their hated Government upon the whole world.
>
> "For a long time German-Americans were unable to see the peril, and rude was their awakening. Their sense of duty showed them the right course to pursue. They point with pride to their sons and grandsons fighting for them under the Star-Spangled banner. And they will fight on until every danger is removed and the world relieved of a burden which lies upon it like an incubus."



THE FADING VISION.

—*Punch* (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photograph by the International Film Service.

DEATH IN HER WAKE.

This exploding depth bomb, dropt from the stern of an American ship, destroyed the attacking German *U*-boat.

CUTTING THE "SUB" OUT OF SUBMARINE

THE WORST PLACE in the world for a submarine is now under water. In a fight, the *U*-boat stands a much better chance by staying on the surface and using her guns than by submerging and running the risk of destruction by a depth bomb. This conclusion, reached by Percival A. Hislam in an article on "The Safety-Zone for the Submarine," in *The Scientific American* (New York), has possibly been reached by the Germans also, if we are to believe the announcements in the daily press that submarine attacks have apparently taken on a new phase, marked by surface warfare rather than quick submergence. But if submersibles are to quit submerging, have they not practically become surface vessels again? Has the depth bomb proved too much for the underwater craft? Mr. Hislam assures us that the existence of German and Austrian submarines is daily becoming more uncomfortable and hazardous, and that this fact is well recognized now by every-one except those enemy subjects who are still able to find cause for satisfaction in the much subdued boastings of Admiral von Capelle. He writes:

"Since the beginning of 1915 the counter-measures in operation against the *U*-boat have been multiplied not only in number but also in variety, and they now include—to mention but a few of them—surface-chasers, destroyers, and drifters, submarines, aircraft, cement-logged ships sunk in the mouths of their bases, and vast mine-fields, of which one alone, stretched across the northern exit from the North Sea, covers an area of no less than 22,000 square miles.

"The 'chivvying' of the *U*-boat has been so greatly accelerated of late, and has proved so remarkably successful against *U*-boats in the awash or submerged condition, that it is rapidly becoming a problem for the Germans whether, after all, the surface is not the safest place for their undersea boats. Before examining this somewhat paradoxical proposition, let us glance briefly at the history of the *U*-boats' tactics. After the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy* had put Allied war-ships thoroughly on their guard, the submarines turned their attention to merchantmen and did most of their work on the surface. Only a decimal percentage of merchantmen in those days were armed, so that a *U*-boat could usually secure a victim by firing a warning round to bring her to, a boat's crew being then sent aboard to place two or three bombs and open the sea-cocks.

"The arming of merchantmen forced the Germans to change these tactics. A submarine is very susceptible to damage, and it is the constant aim of *U*-boat commanders to avoid the risk of it. This spirit has naturally reached its highest development in the German submarine service, whose traditions, such as they are, have been built up almost entirely upon the sinking of defenseless merchantmen and the murder of non-combatants. The consequence was that as the arming of merchantmen was developed the submarine showed less and less inclination for surface work, and depended to a much smaller extent upon the gun and more upon the torpedo. Broadly speaking, this was in the merchantman's favor, because the torpedo is costly and often erratic, and may be avoided if its track be sighted in time, while the *U*-boat's capacity for destruction per voyage was greatly reduced owing to the small number of missiles that could be carried. This has been met to some extent by increasing the size of the boats, some of which now store as many as twenty torpedoes.

"On the other hand, driving the *U*-boat under water added considerably to the difficulties of the hunt. Great increases in the surface patrols became necessary to take advantage of the fewer appearances of the *U*-boat on the surface. The hydrophone, an instrument for the detection of submerged sounds (both as to their direction and approximate distance) was rapidly improved to meet the situation. Aircraft was requisitioned in large numbers for scouting and bombing work, and kite balloons are frequently attached to convoys to give early warning of the neighborhood of a *U*-boat, whether on the surface or submerged. The systematic development of the mine-field has further added enormously to the hazard of the submarine's work.

"The speed and maneuvering power of specialized 'chasers' are now so great, and the destructive force of the depth bomb so wide-spreading, that it virtually amounts to suicide for a *U*-boat to dive within sight of one of these craft. The submarine—this is a point most often overlooked—is probably not inferior in armament to anything except really up-to-date destroyers. . . . A 'super-submarine' is better armed than an average destroyer or chaser, and infinitely better than the drifters that have been employed against the *U*-boats in such large numbers, and owe their success to the weapons they can bring to bear on a submerged vessel. A well-armed *U*-boat that meets an Allied surface war-ship may either fight or dive. She cannot dive and at the same time maneuver to avoid ramming. During the diving operation she is at the mercy of the other's guns without possibility of reply; and when she has submerged, her worst enemy, the depth bomb, will begin to play about her.

"And what if she stays on the surface and fights it out? In gun-power she is probably superior; she presents a much smaller target, and her exposed parts are probably fairly well armored, while those of a destroyer are very unlikely to be; she probably makes as steady a gun-platform as her opponent; and her speed is probably sufficient to enable her to avoid ramming if her gun-fire permitted the other to attempt such tactics. The main consideration tending to drive her under water will be the knowledge that if she is badly holed she may be sunk or rendered incapable of diving; yet her adversary runs at least an equal risk of being sunk, and is not able to dive at all. Besides, if they are at anything like close quarters and the *U*-boat does dive, her doom is as certain as anything well can be.

"Can it, then, be regarded as altogether paradoxical to argue that the safest place for enemy submarines is on the surface? I think not; and from the way the Germans are arming their latest boats they seem to think the same. Obviously, a submarine that can stand up to a destroyer in open fight, and can resist the temptation to dive, will need something above the grade of the average present-day destroyer to deal with her."

WHY CITIES GROW

GROWTH IS REGARDED BY MOST TOWNS as an index of development. It is assumed that when a city has double its former population, its schools will be twice as good, its art-galleries twice as fine, its churches twice as prosperous, its housing conditions twice as satisfactory, its city government twice as effective. There is a certain lack of logic in all this, of course, but physical growth usually means industrial, prosperity, and this involves the possibility of all these other things, even if they do not always materialize. In an article contributed to *The Nation's Business* (Washington), Carl Hunt tells us how certain towns have specialized industrially, and thereby built up manufacturing efficiency as well as furniture, shoes, or automobiles. How can a city develop along a certain line of industry? Is it possible for local commercial organizations to prompt such a development or to stimulate it materially? Mr. Hunt answers:

"A city, like an individual, can develop specialization. While this in the past was usually brought about without any definite effort on the part of the community as an organization, it is becoming the practise now to develop communities along scientific lines, and the idea of industrial specialization is growing.

"That any amount of effort put into such a movement is well invested is demonstrated by the wonderful prestige which a city gains through specialization. Consider for a moment the advertising which the rubber-plants have brought to Akron, the automobile to Detroit, the milling industry to Minneapolis and St. Paul, steel to Chattanooga, shoes to Brockton and St. Louis.

"After a certain point—after the development reaches the top of the hill—the rest is easy. Industries in the specialized line naturally flock to the city where the development has taken place when it comes to be advertised through its specialization. . . . . .

"Furniture made in Grand Rapids, shoes made in Brockton or St. Louis, and tires made in Akron have a natural prestige. People prefer them, for they know that there have gathered in these centers great armies of expert workmen, that the development of labor-saving machinery must have been rapid, and that the manufacturer has many other advantages which ought to enable him to give more for the money."

There are eight chief factors, Mr. Hunt tells us, that enter into such a community development; eight special advantages which make such a city more attractive to others in the same line as a place to locate. He does not mean, he hastens to assure us, that these are the only things which influence the location of factories, for transportation, good homes, schools, pure water, churches, and a great many other things play their part. But the eight that he specifies grow especially out of the fact that an industry has already been started. They are:

"Skilled and unskilled labor, trained in the industry or suitable for such work, is available. The laborer knows there will be competition for his services and that if he should disagree with one foreman, he can obtain employment in his line without moving to another city.

"The center soon becomes an important market for raw materials. Salesmen come oftener and give better service. Deliveries of raw materials are usually better both as to time of delivery and quality, for sellers of raw material realize that the customer in such a city has many other opportunities to buy.

"Transportation facilities, incoming and outgoing, are better. Manufacturers in the line, buying and shipping together, get better rates and better deliveries. Outgoing shipments are handled better because the employees of the transportation companies are familiar with the product, with what to do and what not to do.

"Capital, either for the expansion of the business or for its current operation, is easily obtained. People in Detroit know the automobile business is profitable and will more readily invest in a company to make automobiles. The Akron banker, knowing something of the rubber business, or the Grand Rapids banker, with a knowledge of the furniture business, will more readily advance money for current uses in those lines. He knows what he is about because he has specialized, just as have the manufacturers.

"Accessory or supplemental plants are usually numerous. In Detroit, every conceivable part of an automobile can be obtained. In Grand Rapids, varnish and a great many things kindred to the furniture industry are made.

"There is an advertising prestige, such as I have mentioned. Flour from Minneapolis or St. Paul must be all right.

"The industry receives every possible support from the community. The Chamber of Commerce, the city officials, and all of the people of the city, realizing the importance of the industry to the community and having pride in the reputation it has given the city, will go out of their way to make the convenience of the manufacturer their convenience.

"The manufacturers in the specialized line exchange information and ideas. It is the center of things in the industry. They operate labor exchanges and have uniform labor policies. They often ship together. The Rubber Board of Trade of Akron and the organization of the steel industry at Chattanooga are examples. . . . . .

"Occasionally, raw materials or other special advantages are the reason for the focusing of an industry in a certain city. For example, shipping facilities have been largely responsible for the great milling industry of Galveston. Clay, coal, natural gas, and other such influences have been responsible in other cases. For the most part, however, the eight things I have enumerated are chiefly responsible for the concentration. . . . . .

"In your own city, what is the biggest single industry? What is the biggest individual plant? Why is it big? There must be a reason.

"Add to the reasons for its bigness—whatever general or special advantages there may be—the eight things I have named in this article, which are out of the experience of other cities which have enjoyed the benefits of specialization, and you have the formula for a 'sales talk' that should bring other similar industries to the city, or should facilitate the organization of additional successful enterprises in the same line. . . . . .

"That city industrial specialization is practical is being demonstrated in a definite way in many places, and there is good reason to believe that the business men of many communities are going to see it is through specialization that permanent and desirable city growth can be most readily assured. For example, the city of Louisville believes in the principle to such a degree that it has raised more than $1,000,000 as a factory fund.

"The manner in which this fund is to be used is also indicative of the times in city progress. The $1,000,000 is not for lame-duck seekers after bonuses or free sites. First of all, it is being used to make a searching survey of the things which the city has to offer to a prospective manufacturer. By lines, an investigation is being made which will divulge conditions as to

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THE SMOKE-SCREEN AT SEA.

The first picture shows the beginning of a smoke-screen thrown out by a United States war-ship. In the second it is spread out over the sea's surface in the form of a concealing cloud-bank.

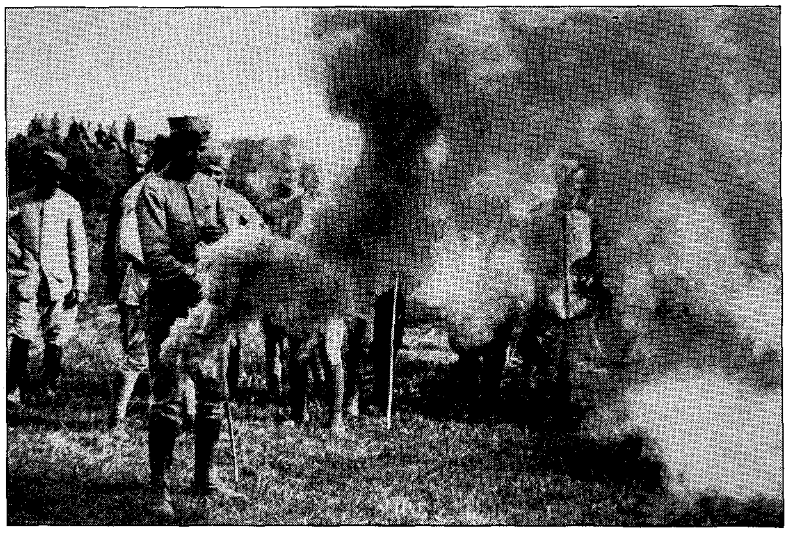
labor, fuel, transportation, and the various other essentials of manufacturing. The bureau which administers the fund is assembling such a wealth of information that when it finds Louisville affords especially good facilities along a given line, the city's selling argument will be almost irresistible.

"Oklahoma City, a few years ago, did a similar thing with glowing success. Within a comparatively short time, after making a careful survey of the advantages the city had to offer, it made itself a great distributing center for agricultural implements and later, by similar methods, obtained packing-plants. . . . . . .

"Cities which now see the opportunity and which enter the field, after a careful survey, to win industries which they are especially capable of caring for, will profit uncommonly, because most cities are not fully awake to the opportunity."

SMOKE *VERSUS* GAS—Smoke is a valuable weapon in this war. Its use, both on land and sea, to conceal movements from the enemy is well known, but it is also of great use as a protection against poisonous gases, says *The Scientific American* (New York):

> "The Allies and the Germans have given considerable attention to smoke-clouds, and methods for producing them quickly and efficiently are now highly developed. Both sides make use of a large variety of smoke-producers, ranging all the way from simple hand-cartridges of the 'fumigene' type of the French Army to the smoke-shells and elaborate smoke-generators. Smoke-clouds can be produced in the space of a few minutes, affording an effective screen for artillery and troop movements. During a poisonous-gas attack smoke is employed to ward off the fumes. Being considerably heavier than the poisonous gases generally employed, a barrage of smoke causes the dangerous fumes to pass over trenches and dugouts and to dissipate themselves in the higher regions. From the reports now coming back it appears that the Germans and Austrians have been making full use of smoke-clouds in all recent offensives to mask their troop movements."



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THE SMOKE-SCREEN ON LAND.

French soldiers using smoke-cartridges to mask an infantry movement.

THE PLATINUM SITUATION

THE JEWELRY TRADE feels that it has been misrepresented in the matter of its use of platinum, condemned in recent articles and discouraged in some government bulletins, as interfering with the use of that metal in the war-industries. THE LITERARY DIGEST, which recently quoted at length from one of these bulletins, has received a large number of letters from jewelers in various parts of the country protesting against what they consider its implication that those who now offer for sale platinum jewelry are unpatriotic. The trade, we are assured, has now a large amount of platinum made up into mountings, which are unusable for industrial purposes. The Government has absolutely refused to buy them, so that a boycott on such settings would not only fail to aid our war-activities, but might drive many jewelers into bankruptcy, which would not be a patriotic service at this time. It is intimated by some of our correspondents that the agitation against the use of platinum in jewelry is due to chemists, who have themselves yielded to the temptation to sell their platinum apparatus at enormous profit and are now raising the cry of shortage. Mr. T. Edgar Willson, editor of *The Jewelers' Circular* (New York), writes us:

> "No platinum jewelry is being manufactured in the United States to-day, but there are millions of dollars' worth of jewelry in the hands of dealers for sale. This jewelry the Government will not accept as a gift, its agents will not buy, but, on the other hand, tell the jewelers to sell it because it is not needed sufficiently to make it worth the extra price caused by the labor that has been put upon it. The jeweler has his capital tied up in this merchandise on the sale of which the Government expects to collect a very heavy revenue. . . . Even if there was a scarcity of platinum, as our misguided friends, the chemists, believe, the stopping of the sale of platinum jewelry would not put one ounce in the hands of the

Government or the Government's agencies, because, as said before, the Government can not under the law accept it as a gift and positively will not buy platinum in the manufactured form."

Hoover and Strong, metallurgists, of Buffalo, N. Y., who write us that they consider the bulletin quoted recently by The Digest "unfounded," believe that much can be done to relieve the scarcity of platinum by calling attention to the fact that enormous quantities of this metal are tied up in the hands of chemists, engineers, doctors, etc., who are making no use of it. They say:

"This platinum consists of crucibles, combustion tubes and boats, ignition wire and foil, filter cones, triangles, weights, etc. Many of these persons were compelled in their college days to purchase these parts for their laboratory work, and the pieces have long since been forgotten. We might remind you that the average platinum crucible weighs approximately two-thirds of an ounce, and there are thousands of these scattered over the country. The only way that this material can be obtained is by papers such as yours giving the fullest publicity due such matters."

Many of our correspondents call attention to the government reports of the hearing on the new revenue bill before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, especially that of July 17 last, which throws considerable light on the platinum situation. In that report occurs a transcript of the testimony of Leland L. Summers, a member of the War Industries Board, from parts of which we quote below:

"Mr. Summers. . . . I wish to say first that this activity was started through a conference I had with Mr. Baruch in February, 1917, in which attention was called to the fact that the Government would probably require platinum in connection with any possible military program. . . . . . .

"Mr. Rainey. Before the war?

"Mr. Summers. Before the war. In accordance with that, Mr. Baruch requested the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold in the mints of the country any platinum that might come into their hands. . . . After war was declared some of the men, whether it was in the jewelry industry or where it was I do not know, suddenly discovered that the Government was no longer offering platinum for sale. This vigilance committee of the jewelers communicated with the Secretary of Commerce, and along in the first ten days of April, I think it was, the Secretary of Commerce called a meeting of jewelers. . . . There were no government requirements for platinum at that time. There had been no military program initiated."

Mr. Summers further testified that in the autumn of 1917, after it had become evident that there would be a considerable demand for platinum, the War Industries Board served an order commandeering existing supplies of the metal. As a result of this order and the following controversies regarding the compensation that should be paid to the owners by the Government, Mr. Summers stated, a difference of opinion arose regarding the acuteness of the necessity for acquiring platinum. The War Industries Board failed to purchase a large amount then offered in Russia, which accordingly was bought in England. The Board was severely criticized for this, especially by the Bureau of Mines, from one of whose bulletins The Literary Digest excerpts above referred to were made. To quote further from the report of the hearing:

"Mr. Moore. Are you familiar with the activitives of the American Chemical Society?

"Mr. Summers. Yes, sir, in so far as this literature represents them.

"Mr. Moore. Do you know that they are closely associated with the Bureau of Mines?

"Mr. Summers. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Moore. And that they are now cooperating with the Bureau of Mines in the platinum matter?

"Mr. Summers. I assume so from this literature, but I dissent emphatically from the statements that have been made.

"Mr. Moore. Then the War Industries Board, so far as you are concerned, takes issue with the Bureau of Mines with respect to certain statements made here partly in its behalf and partly on behalf of the American Chemical Society?

"Mr. Summers. I personally take issue with them. I prefer to put it that way—not as a member of the board.

"Mr. Moore. It is patent to some of us that there is a quarrel on here between the American Chemical Society and the jewelers of the United States, and, while our business is that of getting revenue for the Government, perhaps you, as a third branch of the Government that has been hit by a brick while the quarrel was going on, might be able to throw some light on that quarrel.

"Mr. Summers. Yes, sir; I think I might be able to do that.

"Mr. Moore. Is there any fear of your ability to grapple with the situation in the future?

"Mr. Summers. No, sir. There has been testimony presented here indicating that you could not make any of the modern explosives or powders without platinum. That is utterly false. Of all the sulfuric acid produced in this country not over twenty per cent. is produced that is in any way connected with platinum. . . . By the use of the lead-chamber process, which is the old process, they can produce sulfuric acid, which can be concentrated by heat to a point where it will make smokeless powder and explosives. A great many are using that method, and the Government is constructing two plants for the manufacture of explosives without using any platinum. . . . . . .

"Mr. Moore. Let me ask you this question and then I am through. Do you think that the war-exigencies of the Government now are such that it is necessary to prevent the jewelers of the country from selling such manufactured platinum as they may have in their possession?

"Mr. Summers. No; emphatically no. The general policy of the War Industries Board is not to wreck an industry until it is absolutely necessary.

"Mr. Moore. In your judgment the platinum agitation has been rather overdone?

"Mr. Summers. Overdone; absolutely overdone. . . . I feel that the chemical industry should be challenged by the jewelers in connection with the question of substitution for chemical purposes. The question of substitution for platinum in jewelry purposes was raised here, but not a word was said as to the possibility of substitution for chemical purposes."

Further light on what would appear from the above to have been the beginnings of a conflict of authority between two government boards is shown by a letter from Theodore M. Knappen written from Washington to the daily press under date of July 28 last, from which it appears that this conflict has now been avoided. Says Mr. Knappen:

"The War Industries Board and the Bureau of Mines, which have been accredited with varying views and have had conflicting views on the subject, have effected a virtual union of powers and procedure through the appointment of Hennen Jennings, of the bureau, to membership in the board's platinum committee and a special joint committee is dealing with the subject of license and regulations.

"It has been decided that the policies determined upon by the War Industries Board will be carried out by the Bureau of Mines.

"In consequence of this harmonious arrangement the Government will henceforth have a fixt policy and a united front on the delicate platinum question, which seems to be loaded with momentous possibilities that include a range from pro-German finger-rings and munitions to intervention in Russia and an international hold-up by Colombia, and has even led to some polite criticism from our Allies. . . . . . .

"On account of the important use of platinum in the manufacture of explosives, which are under the general direction of the Bureau of Mines, Congress early in the war expressly endowed the bureau with the power to limit its sale, possession, and use, as well as those of palladium and iridium.

"On the other hand, the War Industries Board has taken general charge of the whole domain of raw materials, including metals, especially in the matter of prices, by virtue of Presidential authority.

"Now that the government agencies with conflicting views on the urgency of the platinum question have come together, it is not unlikely that there may soon be some further pronounced changes in the Government's platinum policy. . . . . . .

"Chiefly due to the war, the Russian production has declined from 250,000 to 50,000 ounces, whereas the Colombian output has increased from 15,000 to 32,000 ounces. Moreover, the Russian mines are said to be nearing exhaustion, while the Colombia fields are reputed to be scarcely touched as yet. The United States consumes about 90 per cent. of the world's production."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A WAR-GAIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AMONG MANY MISCALCULATIONS made in Germany's lustful striving for world-supremacy in commerce and political power must be recorded her failure to see that the German language was at best a weak rival of English as the universal medium. The Germans have never had much success in the attempt to get their language adopted by other peoples, according to Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of English literature at Oxford, who reminds us that "not all the military laws of Prussia can drive out French from the hearts and homes of the people of Alsace." What is more, in the ports of the Near and of the Far East you will hear English spoken—pidgin-English, as it is called, which is a selection of English words suited for the business of daily life—but you may roam the world over and you will hear no pidgin-German. The fact that before the war many Germans learned English, while very few English-speaking people learned German may be ascribed in part to British "laziness." But this was not the only cause, we read in Professor Raleigh's address to the Royal Colonial Institute on "Some Gains of the War" (Doran):

> "We are not lazy in tasks which we believe to be worth our while. Rather we had an instinctive belief that the future does not belong to the German tongue. That belief is not likely to be impaired by the war. Armed ruffians can do some things, but one thing they can not do—they can not endear their language to those who have suffered from their violence. The Germans poisoned the wells in Southwest Africa; in Europe they did all they could to poison the wells of mutual trust and mutual understanding among civilized men. Do they think that these things will make a good advertisement for the explosive, guttural sounds and the huddled, deformed syntax of the speech in which they express their arrogance and their hate? Which of the chief European languages will come first, after the war, with the little nations? Will Servia be content to speak German? Will Norway and Denmark feel a new affection for the speech of the men who have degraded the old humanity of the seas? Neighborhood, kinship, and the necessities of commerce may retain for the German language a certain measure of custom in Sweden and Switzerland, and in Holland. But for the most part Germans will have to be content to be addrest in their own tongue only by those who fear them, or by those who hope to cheat them.
>
> "This gain, which I make bold to predict for the English language, is a real gain, apart from all patriotic bias. The English language is incomparably richer, more fluid, and more vital than the German language. Where the German has but one way of saying a thing, we have two or three, each with its distinctions and its subtleties of usage. Our capital wealth is greater, and so are our powers of borrowing. English sprang from the old Teutonic stock, and we can still coin new words, such as 'food-hoard' and 'joy-ride,' in the German fashion. But long centuries ago we added thousands of Romance words, words which came into English through the French or Norman-French, and brought with them the ideas of Latin civilization and of medieval Christianity. Later on, when the renewed study of Latin and Greek quickened the intellectual life of Europe, we imported thousands of Greek and Latin words direct from the ancient world; learned words, many of them suitable for philosophers, or for writers who pride themselves on shooting a little above the vulgar apprehension. Yet many of these, too, have found their way into daily speech, so that we can say most things in three ways, according as we draw on one or another of the three main sources of our speech. Thus, you can begin, or commence, or initiate an undertaking, with boldness, or courage, or resolution. If you are a workman, or laborer, or operative, you can ask, or request, or solicit your employer to yield, or grant, or concede an increase in the earnings, or wages, or remuneration which fall to the lot of your fellow, or companion, or associate. Your employer is perhaps old, or veteran, or superannuated, which may hinder, or delay, or retard the success of your application. But if you foretell, or prophesy, or predict that the war will have an end, or close, or termination that shall not only be speedy, or rapid, or accelerated, but also great, or grand, or magnificent, you may perhaps stir, or move, or actuate him to have ruth, or pity, or compassion on your mate, or colleague, or collaborator."

The English language is one of much greater wealth than can be illustrated by any brief example, we are told, and our literature is almost as rich as our language. Modern German literature begins in the eighteenth century, while modern English literature began with Chaucer in the fourteenth century and has been full of great names and great books ever since. Nothing has been done in German literature for which we have not a counterpart done as well or better—"except the work of Heine, and Heine was a Jew." His opinion of the Prussians was that they are "a compost of beer, deceit, and sand." French literature and English literature can be compared throughout their long course, sometimes to the great advantage of the French, but German literature can not seriously be compared with either. We read then:

> "It may be objected that literature and art are ornamental affairs, which count for little in the deadly strife of nations. But that is not so. Our language can not go anywhere without taking our ideas and our creed with it, not to mention our institutions and our games. If the Germans could understand what Chaucer means when he says of his *Knight* that
>
> he loved chivalry,
> Truth and honor, freedom and courtesy,
>
> then indeed we might be near to an understanding. I asked a good German scholar the other day what is the German word for 'fair play.' He replied, as they do in Parliament, that he must ask for notice of that question. I fear there is no German word for 'fair play.'
>
> "The little countries, the pawns and victims of German policy, understand our ideas better. The peoples who have suffered from tyranny and oppression look to England for help, and it is a generous weakness in us that we sometimes deceive them by our sympathy, for our power is limited, and we can not help them all. But it will not count against us at the final reckoning that in most places where humanity has suffered cruelty and indignity the name of England has been invoked—not always in vain.
>
> "And now, for I have kept to the last what I believe to be the greatest gain of all, the entry of America into the war assures the triumph of our common language. America is peopled by many races; only a minority of the inhabitants—an influential and governing minority—are of the English stock. But here, again, the language carries it; and the ideas that inspire America are ideas which had their origin in the long English struggle for freedom. Our sufferings in this war are great, but they are not so great that we can not recognize virtue in a new recruit to the cause. No nation, in the whole course of human history, has ever made a more splendid decision, or performed a more magnanimous act, than America when she decided to enter this war. She had nothing to gain, for, to say the bare truth, she had little to lose. If Germany were to dominate the world, America, no doubt, would be ruined; but in all human likelihood Germany's impious attempt would have spent itself and been broken long before it reached the coasts of America. America might have stood out of the war in the assurance that her own interests were safe, and that, when the tempest had passed, the center of civilization would be transferred from a broken and exhausted Europe to a peaceful and prosperous America. Some few Americans talked in this strain, and favored a decision in this sense. But it was not for nothing that America was founded upon religion. When she saw humanity in anguish, she did not pass by on the other side. Her entry into the war has put an end, I hope forever, to the family quarrel, not very

profound or significant, which for a century and a half has been a jarring note in the relations of mother and daughter."

America's entry into the war has put an end to another danger, too, namely, that the English language as it is spoken in this country would set up a life of its own and become separated from the life of the old country. Such a development would be natural enough, says Professor Raleigh, who cites the fact that while the Boers of South Africa speak Dutch, it is not the Dutch spoken in Holland, and, again, while the French-Canadians speak French, it is not the French of Molière. Half a century ago, when America was exploring and settling her country in wild and lone places, her pioneers enriched the English speech with all kinds of new and vivid phrases and—

"The tendency was then for America to go her own way, and to cultivate what is new in language at the expense of what is old. She prided herself even on having a spelling of her own, and seemed almost willing to break loose from tradition and to coin a new American English.

"This has not happened; and now, I think, it will not happen. For one thing, the American Colonists left us when already we had a great literature. Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Spenser belong to America no less than to us, and America has never forgotten them. The education which has been fostered in American schools and colleges keeps the whole nation in touch with the past. Some of their best authors write in a style that Milton and Burke would understand and approve. There is no more beautiful English prose than Nathaniel Hawthorne's. The best speeches of Abraham Lincoln, and, we may truly add, of President Wilson, are merely classic English. During my own lifetime I am sure I have seen the speech usages of the two peoples draw closer together. For one thing, we on this side now borrow, and borrow very freely, the more picturesque colloquialisms of America. On informal occasions I sometimes brighten my own speech with phrases which I think I owe to one of the best of living American authors, Mr. George Ade, of Indiana, and author of 'Fables in Slang.' The press, the telegraph, the telephone, and the growing habit of travel bind us closer together every year; and the English that we speak, however rich and various it may be, is going to remain one and the same English, our common inheritance."

GERMAN GUN-SLANG—There appears to be no lady singled out to receive the compliments of the German in his new slang dictionary pertaining to the gun. On the other side, Frau Bertha Krupp seems to have been chosen from the first by the British Tommy to impersonate the gun that made the greatest noise. Up and down the line traveled the "Big Bertha." For some similar reason, probably, shells of various magnitude were distinguished by their nicknames of "Lizzies" or "grandmothers," some receiving a more domestic appellation, such as "coal-boxes." Whether the German was amusing himself along the same lines seems to have remained unknown to the British until quite recently when they have found out from prisoners that Fritz was up to the same tricks, but without the element of gallantry. We learn from the London *Daily Mail* that—

"A French 75-mm. shell is a 'Kettenhund' (watchdog) or a 'Windhund' (greyhound). A French 75-H.E. shell has only one name: it is a 'Stinkwiesel' (skunk), while a low-velocity French shell is a 'Blindschleiche' (slowworm).

"The common heavy shells of all the Allies are variously named, but mostly they are known as 'Schwarze Biester' (black beasts) or 'Schwarze Säue' (black sows).

"Shells flying overhead have more names than any in the German slang dictionary. They are 'Hochbahnen' (elevated railways), 'Luftomnibusse' (aerial omnibuses), 'D-Züge' (corridor trains), 'Rollwagen' or 'Rollwagl' (push-cart).

"The flat, heavy trajectory British gun is called 'Langer Schorsch' (Lanky George), but the heavy British shell which has been causing Fritz so much annoyance of late is hated so badly that it is emphatically spoken of as 'Schwarzer Teufel' (black devil).

"Machine guns are known by various designations. Among the most common are 'Mähmaschine' (mowing machine), 'Hackfleischmaschine' (mincing machine), 'Kaffeemühle' (coffee-mill), 'Giesskanne' (watering-can), 'Steinklopfer' (stone-breaker), 'Drehorgel' (barrel-organ), and 'Stottertante' (stuttering auntie).

"A machine-gun company—for which, by the way, there have been few volunteers in the German ranks lately—is a 'Mordgesellenklub' (murder club), or something equivalent.

"The morning and evening cannonades, which at one time were the only activity on the line, were named the 'Morgensegen' (morning blessing) and 'Abendsegen' (evening blessing)."

SECRET OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

WHAT'S THE MATTER with American literature is a question recurrently answered from one side or another, according as this or that critic lays its deficiencies to the life we lead or the language in which we try to write about it. That we have in latter years kept aloof from British models only perhaps to glide toward the French or Russian pattern is noted by some, yet it is felt in many quarters that the closeness of ideals and cooperation between the English and ourselves in the war will have a tendency to bring our literary expression into closer relationship. For the moment the great difficulty in the production of a genuinely modern American literature is the "critical clamor for this very thing," according to the New York *Sun*, which says the cry is beautifully echoed by the great public that "knows what it likes and has no respect for critics." The effect is largely to keep our authors from being original by making them strive after originality and to keep them from being truly and convincingly American by interfering with their being unconsciously themselves. *The Sun* proceeds:

"We are a nation of discoverers, and we have made many inventions; we have rather fallen into the habit of imagining that the way to do anything well is to find a new way of doing it. But there is a difference here between the arts and those material achievements in which we excel. The way to make better cheese may be to invent a new kind of cheese made by a new method; for all existing cheeses have been perfected. But the way to write a better book is to learn how to write and to try hard to write well.

"Innovation is always a by-product. In the arts particularly this is so, because their purpose is fixt for all time. The use of the art of writing is to say things about life which are humanly important, and therefore difficult to say perfectly. Any really new idea about human nature is of no importance, because it is not true. The true ideas are all old, and appear new only because they have never before been so well exprest.

"Thus it is an old and subtle truth that women instinctively seek strength in men. It is so subtle that the whole truth of it has never yet been told. But if one should say that women instinctively seek intellect in men, that would be a new idea. Also it would be a lie. Or take another illustration: The lullaby is literature, and another great one may be written any day. But no one will ever write a great lullaby to a Pekingese dog, because the emotion involved is not anciently and seriously human."

The same holds true as to form and manner of telling of a story, we read further, for while there will always be improvement there will never be invention. Language is simply a code of signals by which the artist conveys more than the literary meaning of the words, and all good books are written and read between the lines, *The Sun* adds, but—

"The freak writers of all sorts are merely employing a code which is not understood and not worth understanding. They can not, as they boast, express themselves, because they can not impress the reader. The new poet, for instance, talks about being free from rhythm and meter. That is to say, he denies himself these aids to poetic expression. It is as if a carpenter should proclaim himself free of the saw and the chisel.

"What we call originality is the impress of a man's personal self upon his work. It can not be faked or cultivated or enhanced by postures and grimaces. We are all of us modern and American, and our work will be so whether we like it or not. What else can it be? Shakespeare was not trying to be Elizabethan or to be English. Hawthorne was not trying to be American, nor Emerson, nor Poe. They were American; and so are we. Walt

BRITONS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

A composite reproduction of pictures of British officers would show, says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, "a young man with naive and unconscious eyes, mild, open, sincere, half-sad, with the Saxon melancholy."

Whitman sometimes tried to be American, with results which amuse his most solemn admirers. He was great only in those moments when he forgot himself and labored unaffectedly to say things. And our one chance of producing work worthy of our country and our time is to put aside affectation and self-consciousness, to stop talking and fussing about writing, and to try merely to write well."

THE FIGHTING MAN'S FACE

THE LEGENDARY STARING EYES and jutting chin of the would-be captain of industry may still be a fond delusion of some, but the expression and features of the men at the Front, especially of the English, have nothing of brute force or terror in them. To be sure, officers of the Central Powers have had a face of frightfulness grown on them through the peculiar character of their training and ideals, while pictures of the more recent German prisoners, it has been noted, show combined bewilderment and relief. Perhaps the face neither of Cæsar nor Napoleon nor Wellington would suggest the conqueror to us if we were not already informed about them, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, which thinks, however, that the face of the first boss of a gang of street laborers we may meet would certainly suggest command. All this "air of command" is a mystery, and we are reminded that Emerson once said the only people he knew who really had the military eye were William Ellery Channing, and William Shepherd, a farmer in Concord. *The Transcript* is moved to consider the warrior countenance as a result of the abundance of portraits in English illustrated journals of officers who have lost their lives in the service, and it observes:

"The first impression in looking at a page of these vivid little pictures of English officers is one of surprize at their simplicity and gentleness. A composite reproduction of them all would show a young man with naive and unconscious eyes, mild, open, sincere, half-sad, with the Saxon melancholy; it would show soft lips, sometimes breaking into a smile in spite of the pensiveness of the eyes; a short nose, frequently *retroussé* and boyish in its turn, and a general aspect of observant passivity. Very seldom, indeed, in these collections, does one find the aggressive, the dominating, or the 'forceful' type of face. It is the look of a race which is accustomed to nothing but good-will and to no sort of struggle. This English boy-face hates nobody, nor is there much about it that suggests the power of command."

If we turn to a page of pictures of German officers we find frowns where in the English group we find smiles or a mildly beaming melancholy. The typical German officer undoubtedly looks forceful, yet oftenest it is the look of mere threat and bluster rather than of native force, and *The Transcript* proceeds:

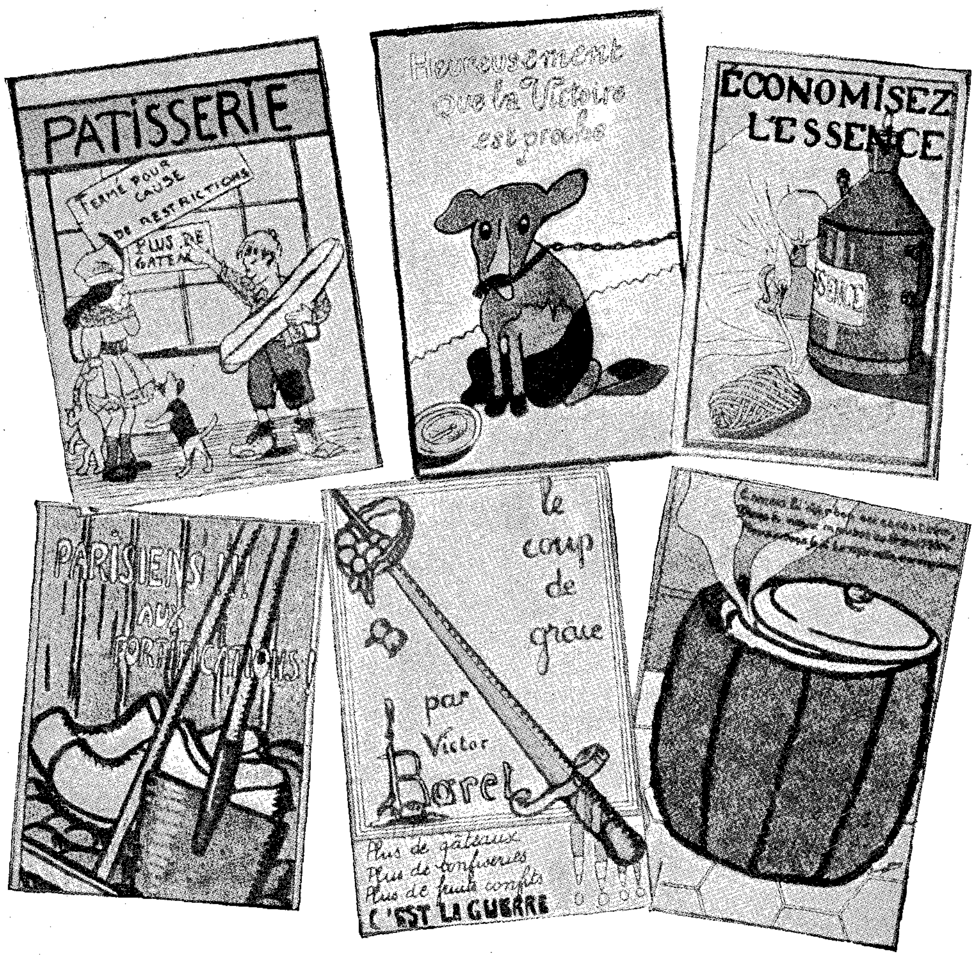
"But beneath the mildness and naïveté of the Englishman's face, and that air of curious insular content with merely insular things, one feels a high degree of force. We read that this particular boy, for example, with eyes like a fawn, held a company of men to the guns when all the army besides were gone, his example and inspiration reaching to and expressing itself through the sergeant who took command after he was killed, and then to the second sergeant when he was gone, and so on, until the heroic remnant was led by a private soldier—in whom the spirit of the noble boy still lived on, and still commanded. But in the case of the German—one can understand the ease and *sang-froid* with which he runs his best soldier through the body for an infraction of discipline. It must be confest that our first impression from these pages full of the pictures of mild-eyed young Englishmen is one of disappointment and even one of apprehension lest the days of the Marlboroughs and Wellingtons are over. But the event is proving that, after all, just as the bravest are the tenderest, the mildest-eyed may be the most forcible.

"What about the abounding portraits of the young American

AMERICANS WHO HAVE "GONE WEST" OVER THERE.

American fighters are said to have the penetrating look and the aspect of *élan* and elasticity noted by French observers of our arriving crusaders.

officers? What impression as to personal force or the raw material of conquerors do these faces give? It must be confest that the young American officer, as well as the American common soldier, has often a certain 'tough' aspect in his khaki—a little affectation of the wild and woolly, or flavor of the football scrimmage, which is not altogether real. But he has also the keenly penetrating look and the aspect of *élan* and elasticity that the French observers and students of our arriving crusaders all assign to him. The American soldier has any quantity of 'push' in his face. His eyes are not so mild as his English brother's, but his smile is much broader. The American warrior's countenance suggests fight plainly enough."



From "The New France," New York.

AS FRENCH CHILDREN INTERPRET THE WAR.

Posters drawn by children of nine to fourteen years that show the duty of every war-day.

MORE ENGLISH THAN THE ENGLISH—In this phrase Mr. E. B. Osborn describes, in *The Illustrated London News*, some of our Kentucky people who have opened to Mr. Cecil Sharp unknown stores of English folk-song. We read:

"Not much remains to be collected in this old and anxious country. . . . As for the chief collector, who is now in his sixtieth year, he has just finished working over certain American fields which have furnished forth a golden harvest. In the Appalachians, a mountain region which includes one-third of the area of eight Southern States, he has found hundreds of folk-songs, many of them hitherto unknown, which have been sung there for a century or so. It is a secluded region inhabited by a cheery, easy-going, well-set-up race who have not to struggle for a livelihood, and are very friendly to strangers, communicative, and unsuspicious. They are in many respects more English than the English of to-day; they are what the English peasants were before they ceased to own the land and the land ceased to own them. They are, in fact, survivals—or revivals, say—of the English of the days of an older and easier faith who could say to the Reformer—

"Ich care not for this Bible book;
'Tis too big to be true."

CHILD ARTISTS OF PARIS

FRANCE HAS WON THE ADMIRATION of the world not only for her intrepidity in meeting the blow and returning it, but also for her amazing power of recuperation. This national genius, as it were, shows particularly in the constant effort she has made to safeguard and develop her children at a time when all adult forces of men and women were being drawn upon almost to the point of exhaustion. Her war-orphans are adopted by the state, as represented in numerous organizations in which the spirit of fatherhood and motherhood is the motive force. Not the least interesting care bestowed upon children is the opportunity for them to cultivate whatever natural gifts they may possess for drawing. As a writer in *The New France* (New York, August) points out, even before the war Mr. A. Quénioux gave himself up to "a veritable apostolate to make known the drawings of children," not the conventional drawing still taught in so many schools, but spontaneous design where the imagination of the little ones is exprest awkwardly but without constraint. At an exhibition, last autumn, we are told, some people exprest the fear that the publicity given to the children's work would go to their heads and make them feel they were "budding Michelangelos or Delacroix of the future." What else could happen to a child, they asked, whose name was blazoned in the papers in his sixth or eighth year just as tho he were a piano or violin protégé? Recently another exhibition was given of which some of the drawings are truly delightful, and we read:

"They reveal a new orientation in the teaching of drawing, which, if I may say it, is the keystone in the problem of reviving our decorative arts. Rather than wishing to make of each urchin a future painter or sculptor, vowed to the sad destiny of striving for the Prize of Rome and the exhibitions, we feel that the child is generally destined to earn his living by a manual trade. That is why, after the first elementary studies, all the teaching is directed to applied drawing, to decoration. That is why we have seen at the Galliéra Museum so many charming ideas for friezes, stencils, parasols, and ceramics, whose *motifs* are borrowed from nature, from child-life, and from accessories of the war: helmets, *poilus'* canteens and cups, flags, bugles, drums, and cannon.

"In these decorations shines the child's instinctive taste for beautiful fresh color, a taste which is often corrupted in a most unfortunate way by academic teaching and the preconceived ideas of many who are powerful in matters of art. 'French industry,' writes Mr. Deville, president of the Teachers' Commission, 'will find, thanks to the teaching of drawing in our schools, many skilful collaborators with initiative and good taste, able to correct and create their models.' How far we are now from that former stupid teaching when the only models were geometric figures or plaques where antique beauty was more or less represented. As in American schools, the child draws directly from nature, and is taught to see the beauty in all things round him. That is indeed the secret of true classical tradition, 'the tradition that wishes,' writes Mr. Jourdain, 'that art should reflect the customs, philosophy, and the character of its time."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EDUCATING OUR MINISTERS AT THE FRONT

CLERGYMEN WHO GO TO FRANCE in the Y. M. C. A. forces find that the war makes swift work of many of their preconceived notions. Their experience should be a help to their anxious brethren who stay at home and watch events from afar. The one whom we quoted last week from *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) will conceivably find all his anxieties over the use of tobacco among the soldiers and their fondness for boxing-matches allayed by the experience of one of his initiated fellow workers. Actual contact with wounded men returning from the front line worked the change in this one in about a half-second, we are told by Mr. Fred B. Shipp, the Treasurer and General Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council in France, who has just returned from a year's labor there. Warning is given to congregations that they must be ready to mark the changes wrought in their pastors whom they have released for service "over there" and not be shocked thereby. For among the soldiers these men have found "the finest religious spirit you could imagine," but "no particular piety." Mr. Shipp gives in the New York *Times Magazine* a concrete instance of the change thus wrought in the clergyman at the Front:

"I remember particularly one preacher who came to France with the belief that he would save a lot of the soldiers from the tobacco evil. His personal feelings against tobacco were so strong that he felt himself unable to sell the weed in one of our canteens. This was not discovered until the clergyman had been put in charge of a hut immediately behind the lines.

"One night there was considerable infantry activity in this sector. At dawn the walking cases among the wounded began returning to a rest-station far behind the 'Y' hut. A party of twelve or thirteen under a sergeant stopt at the hut.

"The secretary-clergyman saw wounded men returning from the trenches for the first time. They said they were 'broke' and asked for chocolate. He gave it to them. He asked the men if they wanted anything else.

"The sergeant told him that the only other thing they needed was cigarets. They needed them badly. There was a supply in the hut. The antitobacco clergyman hesitated for about one-half second. Then his program for saving men from nicotin went by the board. He passed cigarets around to each of the wounded men. They departed for the rear.

"In a few minutes another group came along. They, too, needed something to smoke. Once more he abandoned his principles. A third group appeared. Again the cigarets were distributed.

"By this time the clergyman discovered that his supply of matches was practically exhausted. The fourth batch of visitors completely consumed it.

"For the rest of the day this crusader against tobacco found himself doing the only thing that would enable him to look his wounded countrymen in the eye as they stopt at the hut for rest. He kept a cigaret glowing in his own lips all day long so that each boy would be able to get a light!"

About 40 per cent. of the 2,500 Y. M. C. A. workers now in France are said to be clergymen, and one of them found his former cognomen of "Reverend" changed to "Gyp the Blood." He began work in France as a truck-driver, as the Association needed such when he arrived, and he gained his new sobriquet in just the field that his *confrère* of *The Advocate* deplores:

Courtesy of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

DOES IT SEEM BRUTAL?

A boxing-bout under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Men at reader's left, among the observers, are Y men, who do not seem to disapprove.

"While he was driving—it was soon after our men had begun to arrive in France—he learned that the soldiers were a bit uneasy as to what kind of 'help' the Y. M. C. A. was going to give them. They feared a downpour of preachers and nightly hymn-singing. One truck-driver whom he met was particularly pessimistic. He was also, unfortunately, much opposed to the idea of having clergymen help him and his comrades. He exprest his distaste for them tersely and profanely. It was a little too much for 'Gyp the Blood.' He informed the other truck-driver that he was a clergyman and that he was about to show him that maybe the breed had something good in them after all. He convinced the complaining gentleman that one of them was an excellent pugilist at least.

"They tell me the fight was a corker. After it was over and the loser had admitted that perhaps he'd been a bit hasty with his remarks, the Army's estimation of the clerical war-workers went up surprizingly. To-day, of course, the Y. M. C. A. men and the soldiers are such chums that any one who would make such a disparaging remark as did the truck-driver would get a thrashing from his fellows long before the aggrieved minister could reach him.

"Every clergyman we have in France is working every waking minute. Their enthusiasm is unbounded and their utter unselfishness in helping the men under fire has resulted in our having casualties greater in proportion than those of the Army.

"On the Toul front there is a Baptist clergyman working as a hut secretary who, during one long stretch of activity, could never find time to 'police' or clean his hut except when the '*alert*' signal was given. Then, when the soldiers left the hut for a near-by *abri* he would sweep and dust. As nine shell-fragments went through the place during one bombardment, you can appreciate his fearlessness. One tent *abri* has 233 holes in it. In one of the spring advances by the Germans we lost 103 buildings."

A "beloved" gentleman from Tennessee, we are told, best personifies the spirit of the clergymen doing Y. M. C. A. work in France:

"He has a roving commission. From end to end of the battle-line he moves, writing letters for the soldiers, buying presents for sweethearts left back here in America, and doing a thousand and one other helpful things for the boys. Not infrequently has he spent an hour in a Paris store buying silk stockings in accordance with instructions from his young friends on the battle-line. There isn't a 'Y' hut that doesn't know him, and very few in which he is known by any other name than 'Preacher Bill.' "

Another newcomer from the fighting area puts the matter in such a way as to imply that more imagination on the part of stay-at-homes would reflect greater credit to their intelligence and afford greater inspiration to the boys fighting for us. Mr. Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities of the War Department, writes in the New York *Times:*

"I saw our troops storm Vaux on July 1; I saw the marines holding the line at Château Thierry early in June, and I have seen the conditions under which our fellows habitually live in the trenches at the Front. Somehow, after what I have seen, I have not much patience with those people back home who fret about the morals of our Army. For in a big sense, our fellows are living on a plane such as men seldom attain. In point of devotion, unselfishness, cheer under hardship, a sense of honor, and a spirit of fortitude and courage, they make the people who piously condemn their morals back home look small and mean.

"Even in the narrowest interpretation of the word, we have little cause to worry about the morals of our men. The official statistics show that the venereal-disease rate in the American Expeditionary Forces is less than 1 per cent. This is better than the conditions here in the camps at home, and it is infinitely smaller than the prevailing disease-rate in the civilian population of the United States. As far as drunkenness is concerned, I saw thousands of American troops under all conditions, both at the Front and in the rear, and I did not see a single man intoxicated.

"I do not want to give the impression that our men with the American Expeditionary Forces are saints—they are not. They are human fellows, and even when out of the trenches are living a life of which we Americans back home can well be proud. . . . The question is whether we are worthy of them."

HOW SPEAK YE?

THE MORALE OF THE BOYS at the Front is our greatest concern, and no one who has son, brother, husband, or friend would willingly do aught to imperil that morale. Yet people who remain behind feel that they also have their rights, and one of these is to express the emotions that well in them, tho they would be abashed were they assured that these very expressions rob the soldier of his nerve to fight the battles before him. Two letters appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, one in the issue of June and one in August. They exemplify "with almost perfect precision," according to the editorial comment accompanying them, "the divergence between those whom William James used affectionately to call 'sick souls' and those who are by wonderful gift of birth 'healthy-minded.'" *The Atlantic* printed in the June issue the letter from a "sick soul," tho it did not then seem to diagnose the illness. It declares, indeed, that the letter, "written by a young woman barely over twenty, called upon to yield her husband to her country," seems "to mirror the struggle going on in a million hearts to-day." It is this:

Monday Evening.

"DEAREST MOTHER:

"The overseas orders have come at last, and D——'s luggage and clothing are being marked.

"My strength and courage give out sometimes in most unexpected places, but I am constantly praying for more and more courage, because he needs all I can give him. He told me of his orders himself, with tears streaming down his cheeks and sobbing like a baby. His spirit is willing, but he feels his flesh is weak, and who can blame them for a shudder at what they are to go through? Even the knowledge that you are carrying out God's highest commandment and laying down your life for another to live is not sufficient at all times to enable you to forget what the price may be. They are so young, they have everything to live for, and yet they put comforts, ambition, careers, wives, and children out of sight and face—mutilation.

"If it were not for my pride in him I could not bear it. He went at once to take his place in what he knew, instinctively and without question, must be done. What a heritage he is leaving his children; may they be worthy of it and not add the burden of shame in later years to the burden of bereavement! I can not see how he can come back. The argument that some must does not carry assurance in the face of a probable five-years' war. He does not think he will come back—nor do I; but who am I to stand in the way of his soul's expiation, or hold him back from his calling, when it is so noble? If he can suffer, so can I; and if the world will be a better place for our children because of the suffering, it is a small price to pay.

"We spent two hours on this theme yesterday and feel alike. There is nothing to be said—it must be; and there has never been a question with two such distinct sides to it—the honor and nobility on one side, the horror and despair on the other. The two clash inside me in constant battle, and the result is very exhausting. Were it not that I have faith in God sufficient to follow where he is leading me, I could not even hold up my head. The Lord's Prayer was written for this generation, and if we can do his will, we shall not be the losers. I don't mean losers in mere wars; I believe he feels and shares our agonies; but his plans for his people are limitless and a thousand years in his sight are but a day. This war is probably part of his plan, and when generations have passed away it will be but an epoch in history, and our heartbreaks will not even be suspected.

"But God does not set tasks for us without giving us strength to 'carry on'; otherwise, the Children of Israel would not have wandered forty years nor Christ have been crucified. We call it strength, but it is faith. This is the last you shall hear from me on this subject. These are my ideals; may I live up to them!

"YOUR DEVOTED DAUGHTER."

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NOT PREHISTORIC BILLIARDS,

But men with gas-masks having a turn in a Y. M. C. A. hut in France when a gas-attack seems imminent.

The converse, following two months later, comes from one who, in justice to the other, it must be said, is not struggling to adjust her mental life to a whole new set of facts, for she is a wife of an officer of the regular Army. *The Atlantic* did not think that "an utterance so sensitive and poignant" as the first letter could be read "without instant sympathy," and it "prints the following comment after consideration":

The Editor Atlantic Monthly—

"Dear Sir: In the contributor's column of the June *Atlantic* you publish a letter from a soldier's wife to her mother, with the inference that it represents the best spirit of American youth. I should like to enter a vigorous protest against this. I, too, am a soldier's wife; my husband enlisted a week after war was declared, and is now in France. I know very well all that that wife is suffering, for I have spent nearly eight years of perfect married happiness, and the separation and loneliness and uncertainty only grow with time. Nevertheless, if I had written that letter to my mother I would consider myself a traitor. For a wife to send her husband forth, 'not seeing how he can come back,' is disgraceful; for her to allow him to go, feeling that he will not return, is a terrible failure in wifely duty. If all the wives and mothers felt that way, and let their men feel it, we would surely be defeated, for we would be a nation expecting the annihilation of our Army, and our Army would be looking forward to death instead of glorious victory.

"I can not imagine a man receiving his overseas orders with 'tears streaming down his cheeks, and sobbing like a baby.' I'm afraid he'll be mighty little help to the cause! I was living near my husband's camp when the orders came for his regiment to go, and I never saw a happier crowd of men in my life than those officers were.

"Along with most of the other wives I took the last meal with our men at the mess before the camp was closed to all civilians prior to the regiment's leaving. Every one was jolly and cheerful and full of fun, and none of it was strained or forced, either. With one or two exceptions (which we all despised) I am sure we said our last good-by with a smile on our faces, even tho, when it was over, the whole world seemed veiled in a queer mist, that, for me, did not lift for a week.

"If the daughter in your letter really believed in God, she would know that he would protect her husband. Each time we were together in those last weeks, my husband and I read the ninety-first Psalm, and we really believe it. I read it every night still, and I am sure my husband does, too; and I feel absolutely certain that, if our whole Army and the home folks behind only had a living working faith in God, ours would be an army protected by the Lord, and it would march to victory almost unscathed, for nothing is impossible to God. No, your correspondent says God gives us faith, but hers is not worthy of the name, and I hope and pray her letter is not a sample of the struggles in the million hearts of which you speak.

"I write thus at length, for tho the spirit of the officers and their wives in the camp I know best was wonderful and inspiring, there were many cases among the men where their families did everything to rouse fear and weaken morale, and I think a nation-wide campaign should be begun against such a state of mind."

That no one whose Bible is not handy shall miss the psalm which gave such comfort to the writer above, we reproduce it here:

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust.

Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.

He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked.

Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation;

There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.

For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.

They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.

Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet.

Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, because he hath known my name.

He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honor him.

With long life will I satisfy him, and shew him my salvation.

WAKING UP THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

IF THE RELIGIOUS PAPERS are not slackers they are shrinkers, charges one of their number. *The Christian Register* (Boston) is the paper making the charge, which is not indeed wholesale in its indictment but includes "many of our contemporaries." It confesses that it can not escape the impression that many whom it indicts have not quite satisfied themselves about the "spiritual integrity" of the war. At least they "do not make its righteousness burn in their editorials and news." Lacking the "passion to win the war," they "simply can not stand up to the ordeal with their sons and brothers over there," and *The Christian Register* calls it "a pity." Such a catalog of shortcomings will surely bring an awakening or a defense, for *The Register* goes on to say:

"The best they can make of it is that it is the world's sorry way of settling great issues. Their timorous approach to the chronicle of battle, their temporizing with those who may fairly be called pacifists, their omission from their columns of the grim but glorious facts that are being achieved for their security, amaze us and distress us. They are failing ingloriously in their duty.

"Featuring Y. M. C. A. huts and printing the portraits of denominational representatives among Army and Navy chaplains, fellow editors, don't touch the heart of this war, and our duty in it. Not at all. The soldier is winning this victory first, not the man of the Red Triangle, nor yet he of the Holy Cross. The fighting man's is the honor and the glory and the spiritual magnificence. All that our ministries to him can accomplish—and it is no little thing—is to praise his nobleness, comfort, hearten, and cheer him. One gets the impression from the pietistic fulsomeness of sundry church papers that the chief opportunity of this war is to glorify religion, to tell the men about God, about immortality, about the spiritual credentials that must inhere in their character and conduct, not as means to victory, but as apologetics for the faith.

"Religion's business in this epoch is to win the war. The assumption seems to be made that the religious forces have their separate rights and functions. We need a constant heroic word for the war from both Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. John R. Mott. They are reported as being interested in getting clean recreations, decent moral conditions, and high religious influences for the men. Occasionally, as in the article by Mr. Mott in this issue, the proper theme is dominant, but it is exceptional."

The only reason we give our millions to the auxiliary agencies in this war, it is pointed out, is that they shall really be auxiliary and speed the complete victory. *The Register* denounces "a new variety of religious institution whose glory is in itself, and goes on:

"What we demand more and more is that our spiritual forces truly show 'force, force without stint or limit,' the spiritual urge that is the determining power in any human engagement. It is the only *raison d'être* of our churches' part in the crisis. Is it not, therefore, a subtle and smug and pernicious conceit which our religious press is nurturing in its constituency? Is it not the old sacrosanct wickedness that religion is its own end? We wonder how the fathers and mothers feel about it, who are offering upon the altar of holy liberty their offspring, their faces fresh with morning light, their hearts as strong as steel.

"This worse than impotent business must stop. Our leaders must talk about the war and their passion to help win the war, and not about even Jesus Christ in such wise as to divert them from the duty which is summed up in his own words, 'The truth shall make you free.' Make him the captain, not the pietist.

"In too many cases which come under our view, as we read the alleged religious papers, the policy of religionists is to laud their own work. We have listened to speech after speech by so-called religious leaders, as we have read thousands of editorials and articles in the church papers, and only once in a hundred times does either speaker or writer go to the center and soul of the business and utter a ringing challenge to win the war for God and Christ and mankind. They skirt around the edge of the principal enterprise, urging with fervor and tremulous emphasis the well-being of the souls of the soldiers, and appealing to the sentiment of affectionate religionists instead of championing the heroism of great-hearted soldiers. It is all wrong, shamefully wrong."

FUEL-PROBLEMS-IN-WAR-TIME

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

LITTLE FUEL ECONOMIES IN THE HOME

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

DR. H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

NO COMMODITY in the great scheme of modern civilized life touches so closely and at so many points the life of every individual in the country as fuel.

No commodity offers so many opportunities for small savings, for that kind of thrift exemplified by the old adage, "many mickles make a muckle." And it is with the "mickles" of the millions of America that we must make up the great store of fuel that the country must have if the great war-work is to continue without interruption.

Every one of the twenty million households in the United States must do its part to overcome the tremendous overdemand for fuel which the war has brought upon us. Small tho the saving of each household may be, when added to the small savings of the other twenty million it mounts to enormous millions of tons saved. Miners and mine-owners are working under tremendous pressure and are producing millions of tons more than ever were produced before.

THEIR WORK MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED BY THE SAVINGS OF EVERY COAL-CONSUMER—After the householder has complied with all the recommendations of the Fuel Administration for the elimination of waste in the coal used for heating his home, there still remains the great duty of small saving. This saving can be accomplished in the restricted use of the many indirect products of coal which enter into the daily life of every man, woman, and child.

Electric power in most of our cities and throughout a large part of our rural country is the direct product of coal. Every bit of electric current saved means the saving of just the amount of coal which would be required to manufacture that electric current. The daylight brilliance which the electric bulb has brought to millions of American homes must be dimmed if the householder is to do his part in saving coal. Every electric bulb that is used unnecessarily means waste. Every time you turn out your electric light you are saving coal that may be used in war-work.

Every home should eliminate at least one electric bulb in each room for the period of the war. In doing this you gain two things: You are practising real economy and reducing your electric bill. You are saving the coal that the nation needs for vital war-purposes.

The use of coal to keep you cool during the hot summer months offers another means of small saving. Millions of electric fans whirl breezily in the homes and offices of the country throughout the heated weather. It takes coal to make the electricity turn those fans. Turn off the fans when you leave a room. Do not allow fans to run throughout the summer nights.

The Fuel Administration has already led the way in the direction of saving of electric power. The great advertising signs and electrical displays that mark the "Great White Ways" of the big cities have been darkened. Municipal authorities have been ordered to reduce their street-lighting to a minimum necessary for safety and the show-windows of the stores have been darkened. The Fuel Administration is seeking to eliminate every wasteful use of electricity in industry. The householder must do his part.

But to substitute for your electric light some other form of light is false economy. If you turn off the electric bulb and light the gas you are using fully as much, if not more, coal to secure the same results. The saving must be absolute. Changing from one use of fuel to another accomplishes nothing. Where you save on electricity you must save on gas. Every cubic foot of artificial gas consumes in its manufacture coal and fuel-oil. These must be saved. At least one gas-jet in every room should be dark for the period of the war. Strictest economy should be practised in the use of gas for cooking. There is little saving if you leave the coal-stove cold and keep your gas-stove ablaze for hours at a time.

Not a single burner, gas or electric, should be lighted unless it is absolutely necessary. Every light should be turned out the instant there is no longer need for it. Under no circumstances should lights be kept burning throughout the night.

The United States is a cleanly nation. It uses hot water in quantities unknown in any other country in the world. Some form of fuel energy is necessary to heat water. Economy in the use of hot water means economy in the use of fuel. Washing in running hot water is absolute waste. Every time the hot water is left running for any length of time, it wastes coal in quantities. It is not necessary to keep hot water always on tap in every household. Water should be heated as it is needed and used sparingly.

The Fuel Administration has impress upon hotel-owners and those in charge of public buildings the necessity for conservation of coal in the use of hot water. Hotels and public buildings have placarded their wash-rooms with cards warning against waste in the use of hot water. The same economy which is sought in public places should be enforced in the homes.

The coal that is wasted in the household in small, indirect ways not only cheats the Government of fuel to run the engines of war, but likewise imposes undue and unnecessary work upon the mine-workers, whose task is never an easy one. The Government is daily making appeal to mine-workers and mine-operators to increase the output of the mines. To what purpose? That householders may squander the product of their labor? Hardly. Consideration for the Government suggests the rigid practise of economy. Consideration for the mine-workers and operators, already overworked, should appeal to those whose thoughtlessness or carelessness leads to extravagance in the use of coal. Consideration for the railroads that are straining nerves to transport coal from the mines to the consumers should impel coal-users to exert caution against waste.

Consideration—every moment of time—for the men on the battle-fields and for the men aboard ships that carry supplies to the fighters for America ought to compel strict observance of the rules of economy in the use of fuel.

What is more, and quite as valuable by way of suggestion to the average American householder, is that the practises of thrift now imposed by war-necessities will lead to a higher standard of efficiency, a quality too little honored in the observance.

This duty of conserving coal to aid the nation is one that offers a wide and splendid opportunity to the American woman who has shown herself so eager to do her part in the war.

For the American woman the whole matter of fuel-saving is one of careful thought. Once the housewife gets firmly in her mind the vital importance of economy; once she realizes that even in the smallest things she is doing her part to aid our soldiers at the Front, she herself will think of a dozen different ways of shutting off the avenues of waste.

While the great and vital industries are practising coal-thrift, while the throbbing business life of the nation is getting along with curtailed supplies, the housewife will not despise the little economies that fall rightfully to her hands; she will remember as a patriotic duty that: *The housewife must do her part.*

Every householder should remember:

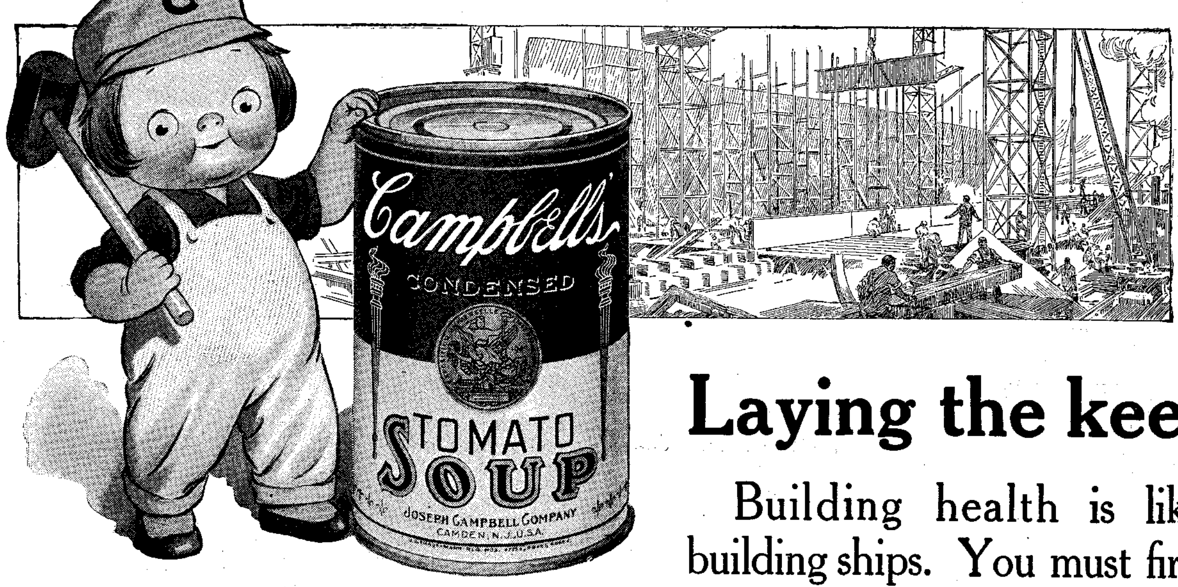
Gas and electricity are but indirect methods of using coal.

The nation needs every ton of coal that can be saved to supplement the increased production in meeting the war's fuel exactions.

Saving electricity and gas means saving coal.

Watch your gas-meter and your electric-meter.

"Here's the foundation, the nourishing ration
To build on for strength in a man or a nation."



Laying the keel

Building health is like building ships. You must first lay the keel—the foundation on which everything else depends. Shakespeare understood this. He said it exactly—"Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

If you want a vigorous constitution you must begin with a good appetite and good digestion. This is one particular value of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It is among the best of wholesome appetizers. It is especially useful in strengthening digestion and providing the proper dietary balance.

It gives you one of nature's finest tonics—the pure juice of fresh ripe tomatoes—blended with other choice ingredients in a combination that is both tempting and nutritious.

Served as a Cream of Tomato this inviting soup yields 50 per cent more energy than an equal quantity of milk. And you can prepare it in various ways to make it as hearty as you choose.

Its use involves no cooking cost for you, no labor, no waste. It comes to you completely cooked, seasoned, blended. In three minutes it is all ready to serve.

Order a dozen or more, and get the full benefit. *The nation needs stanch men and women, as well as stanch ships.*

21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

CONTEMPORARY VERSE has devoted the generous measure of its August number entirely to one poet—Clement Wood. Mr. Wood stands out as a brilliant member of the younger school, and altho on general principles he has "a *strong* belief in the *inevitability* of polyrhythmic poetry (misnamed 'free verse') to express the modern world's deeper emotions," he nevertheless does some delightful work in rimed verse as the quoted selections attest:

I PASS A LIGHTED WINDOW

By Clement Wood

I pass a lighted window
And a closed door—
And I am not troubled
Any more.

Tho the road is murky,
I am not afraid,
For a shadow passes
On the lighted shade.

Once I knew the sesame
To the closed door;
Now I shall not enter
Any more;

Nor will people, passing
By the lit place,
See our shadows marry
In a gray embrace.

Strange, a passing shadow
Has a long spell!
What can matter, knowing
She does well?

How could life annoy me
Any more?
Life: a lighted window
And a closed door.

The "beauty and mystery of the ships" of our Navy are finely caught in these lines:

THE BATTLE-LINE

By Clement Wood

Like gray ghosts on a sea of gray
The great gray fleet at anchor rides,
Proud conqueror of the nervous tides,
Whose broken rollers slosh away,
Defeated, from its sides.

There in the doubtful mists they wait,
Tense, for the vision they may see
Of grim and ghostly foes—when, free,
They may at last unloose their great
Red voice of victory!

And here is a fragment to show that altho Mr. Wood usually takes himself rather seriously, he can occasionally indulge in subtle philosophic humor:

REBIRTH

By Clement Wood

The tufted tussock-caterpillar
Shoved out of his stiff cocoon.
He did not see the blue sky,
Nor the sun-roofed splendor of the woods.
He looked at his dogwood branch,
And he sighed, "What a lot of work
For me to accomplish!"
And he began to eat,
And eat, and eat.

The spiritual ministering of the nurses to the soldiers, which must be even more than physical care and tenderness, is reflected in this pathetic tribute from *The Bookman:*

A BLINDED "POILU" TO HIS NURSE

By Agnes Lee

I know you only by your tears . . .
I felt them falling on my face.
I had wakened on a hush of dark,
And lay I knew not in what place.

O lady, not a dream was mine!
Despair had told the truth to me,
And I was fearful of life's call,
And bitter with my destiny.

But the warm touches of your soul
Guided me to the darkened years.
Sweet reconciler of my days,
I know you only by your tears.

The Dial, which has recently left Chicago for a new home in New York, often gives us something that pleases both our eyes and our ears, as does this—

A NEW-MEXICO HILL SONG

By Rose Henderson

Wind in the lap of the great waste places,
Sweeping the cliffs and the sands,
Daring the desert's hot white spaces,
Give me your ghostly hands.
I would dance with you across the hilltops,
Over the depths and heights,
Along the crest where the swollen sun drops
Scattering rainbow lights.

I know the touch of the harsh rock fingers,
The breath of the oak and pine.
I know the peaks where the rose light lingers.
Wind, they are mine, are mine.
Once where the yellow trail went winding,
I heard your whispered call.
Why are you dumb to me,
When will you come to me,
Mad with your spirit thrall?

The tough hill grasses are gray and golden,
The yuccas are white with blooms,
The still, hot sunbeams the lizards embolden
Around the old Indian tombs.
The barren mesas are wanly kneeling
Under the desert blue.
High in the hills comes a presence stealing.
Wind, is it you?

With great delicacy has the poet handled this rather difficult theme:

ONE DEMENTED

By Rose Henderson

White, white stars of the April night,
Bloom-sweet boughs, too magic bright,
Winds and waters, she heard your call
And knew your thrall.
Somewhere under the crescent moon's
Eerie glimmer, she caught the runes,
That the sea cries back to the ghostly dunes.
Somewhere hither her spirit flew,
Out of the safe, warm body it knew,
Linked its fire with the fire of you,
Flower and wind and dew.

Softly strange are her glowing eyes,
Strange to us are the songs she tries,
Wild young laughter and groping tears—
Lonely fears.
Beating spirit, the walls are high,
The sea moans on and the moon rides by,
Sad little ghost that can not stay
Where the starbeams play.

From *The Sonnet* (Williamsport Pa.) we take this exquisite message of consolation:

LOST COLORS

By George Sterling

Grieve not because, ephemeral, they fade,
Unlike turquoise of cloudless lake or sky,
And pearls that shall be splendid tho we die:
Soon from the jewels of the frost are made
The summer's amber and the vernal jade,
Or hues abandoned at the autumnal sigh;
And spinners wait unseen by any eye,
Weaving from dust the lily of the glade.

Beyond our loss is mighty recompense
Of new-born loveliness for soul and sense:
From night the gossamers of morning glow,
Thrown earthward from the everlasting looms;
Still on the northern edge of sunset blooms
A rose that was disastrous long ago.

The editor of *The Sonnet* has a summer-drenched poem in the same issue:

OLD AMAZE

By Mahlon Leonard Fisher

Mine eyes are filled to-day with old amaze
At mountains, and at meadows deftly strewn
With bits of the gay jewelry of June
And of her splendid vesture; and, agaze,
I stand where Spring her bright brocade of days
Embroidered o'er, and listen to the flow
Of sudden runlets—the faint blasts they blow,
Low, on their stony bugles, in still ways.
For wonders are at one, confederate yet:
Yea, where the wearied year came to a close,
An odor reminiscent of the rose;
And everywhere her seal has summer set;
And, as of old, in the horizon-sky,
The sun can find a lovely place to die.

Punch (London) has this brave and touching picture of the womanhood of France:

THE GREEN ESTAMINET

By A. P. H.

The old men sit by the chimney-piece and drink the good red wine
And tell great tales of the *Soixante-dix* to the men from the English line,
And Madame sits in her old armchair and sighs to herself all day—
So Madeleine serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

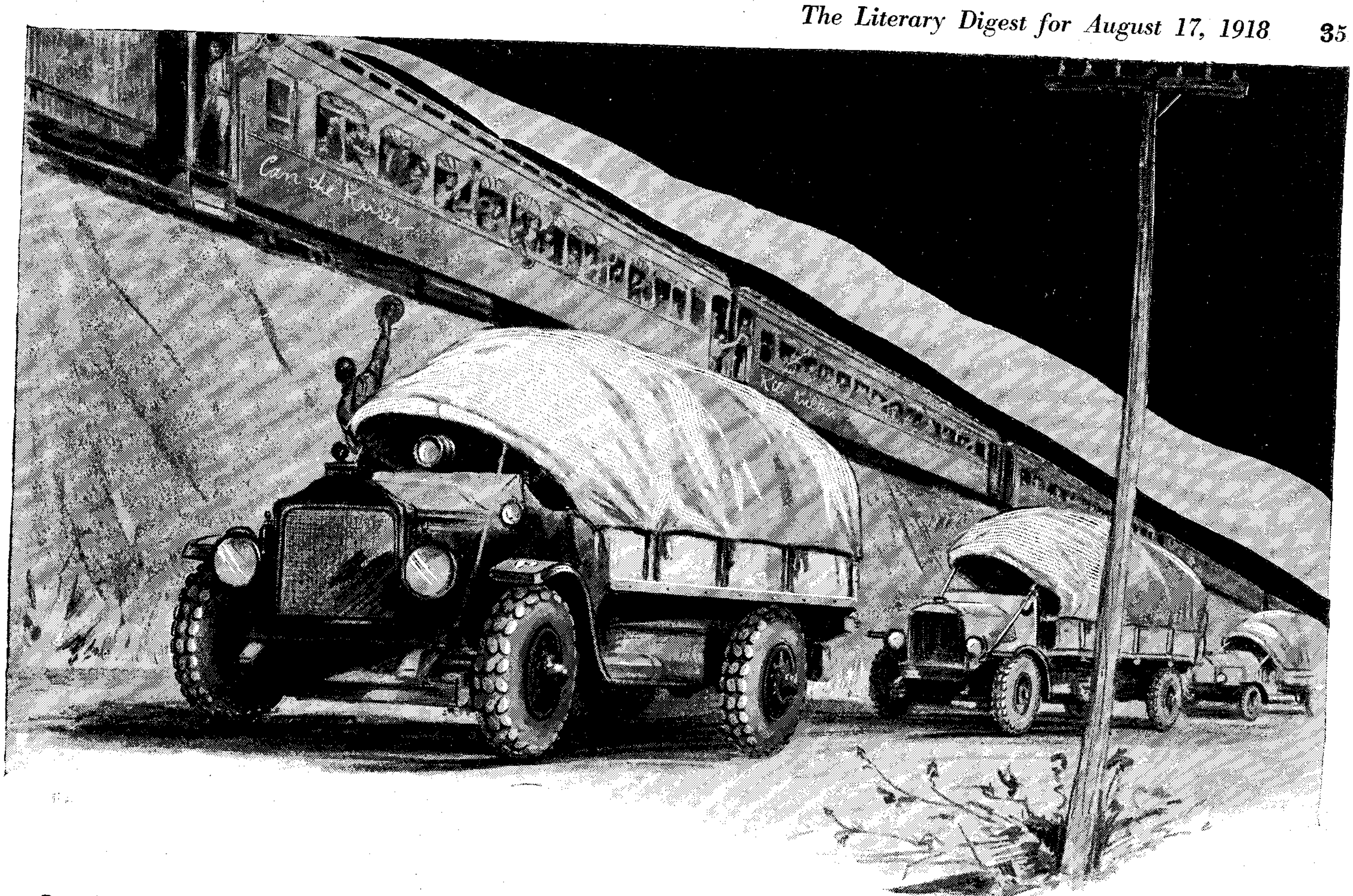
For Madame wishes the war was won and speaks of a strange disease,
And Pierre is somewhere about Verdun, and Albert on the seas;
Le Patron, 'e is *soldat*, too, but long time *prisonnier*—
So Madeleine serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

She creeps down-stairs when the black dawn scowls and helps at a neighbor's plow,
She rakes the midden and feeds the fowls and milks the lonely cow,
She mends the holes in the *Padre's* clothes and keeps his billet gay—
And she also serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

The smoke grows thick and the wine flows free and the great round songs begin.
And Madeleine sings in her heart, maybe, and welcomes the whole world in:
But I know that life is a hard, hard thing and I know that her lips look gray,
Tho she smiles as she serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

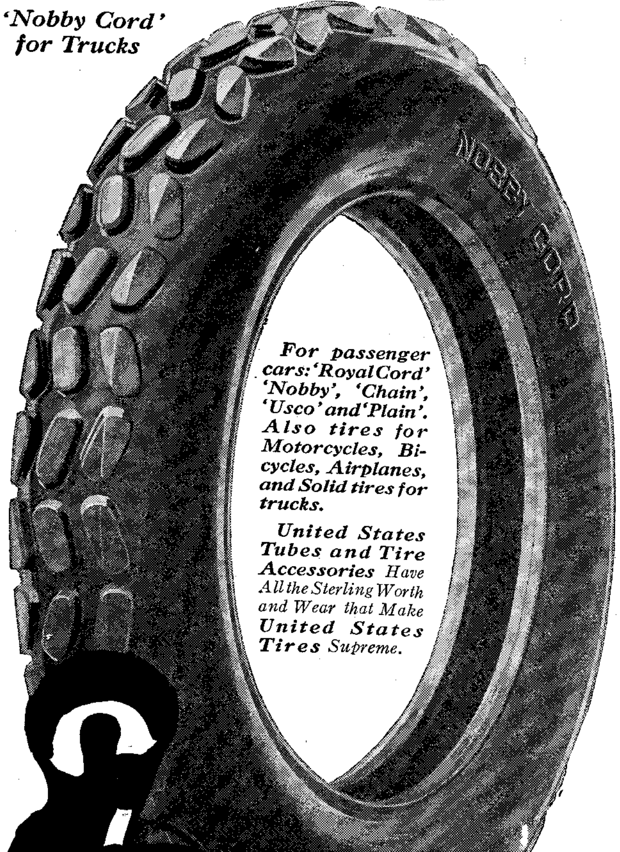
But many a tired young English lad has learned his lesson there,
To smile and sing when the world looks bad, "for, *Monsieur, c'est la guerre,*"
Has drunk her honor and made his vow to fight in the same good way
That Madeleine serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

A big shell came on a windy night, and half of the old house went,
But half of the old house stands upright, and Mademoiselle's content;
The shells still fall in the Square sometimes, but Madeleine means to stay,
So Madeleine serves the soldiers still in the Green Estaminet.



Helping the Boys Across

'Nobby Cord' for Trucks



For passenger cars: 'Royal Cord' 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco' and 'Plain'. Also tires for Motorcycles, Bicycles, Airplanes, and Solid tires for trucks.

***United States Tubes and Tire Accessories** Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make **United States Tires** Supreme.*

Every truck used for hauling freight helps to free the railroads for Uncle Sam.

—and helps the boys across.

The transportation of troops, munitions and war-work freight is taxing the capacity of the railroads.

A ton of freight traveling by truck means an extra ton of supplies at the dock for France.

—or a ton of needed materials which might otherwise be blocked in transit.

Your truck has an invaluable service to perform.

Make the most of it. Use it to the limit.

Keep it running on tires that assure its continuous and economical operation—'Nobby Cord' Truck Tires.

Many layers of tough, powerful cords give 'Nobby Cords' the strength that means unfailing dependability.

Their pneumatic construction speeds up the truck and cuts down expense. It protects both truck and load, reduces deterioration and minimizes replacements.

Now, more than ever, your truck needs good tires.

Give it the advantages of 'Nobby Cords'.

United States Tires
are Good Tires

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Bubble Grains

A Crusade

For Puffed Grains Would Be Started If Children Had Their Way

There are still millions of children who don't get Puffed Grains, or who get them rarely.

They miss the finest grain foods in existence. And the best of grain foods, with every food cell steam-exploded so it easily digests.

If your children are among them, go order all three kinds of these grain bubbles now.

No Foods Like These

No other form of wheat, rice or corn food is anywhere near so flavory.

None is so airy, so flaky, so thin, crisp and flimsy. The grains of wheat and rice are puffed to eight times normal size.

None is so fitted to digest. Puffed Grains are scientific foods, invented by Prof. Anderson. Every food cell is blasted, while most cooking methods leave half of them unbroken.

Puffed Grains are breakfast dainties.

They are for bowls of milk. They are tidbits for between meals. Crisp and lightly butter.

They supply three major foods in an ideal form where every atom feeds.

The better you know them the more you will serve them. Keep a full supply.

Puffed Rice Puffed Wheat Corn Puffs

All Bubble Grains. Each 15c Except in Far West

(1970)

POLL OF STATE LEGISLATURES ON THE DRY AMENDMENTS

(*Continued from* TOPICS OF THE DAY, *page 16*)

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
Maine	75	3	..	..	5
New Hampshire	90	13	7	4	6
Vermont	77	20	8	1	7
Rhode Island	1	7	..	1	8

Maine lawmakers remind us that in 1884 a prohibition amendment was added to the State constitution and took effect in 1885. A few years ago the question was again referred to the people and prohibition was sustained. One distinguished member of the legislature writes:

> Our State has been leading the way for fifty years toward national prohibition. Now that the adoption of this amendment is fully assured, Maine will not be found slothful in doing her part to write into the Federal Constitution a moral and economic principle which was advocated more than fifty years ago by her distinguished son, Gen. Neal Dow, and whose wise statesmanship is at last to bear abundant fruit."

Altho Maine is criticized for the alleged failure of prohibition, writes another member, the majority of voters think the prohibitory law preferable, even if only partially enforced, to any other plan for the control of the sale of liquor. One of his colleagues tells us that Maine has a strong prohibition Governor who will be elected this fall by 10,000 majority and a legislature will be elected that will back him up. Some replies are less confident in prophecy. Thus we hear that ratification of the National amendment depends entirely on which party is in power after the coming election. If the Republicans win, the amendment will be ratified, but if the Democrats win, it will not be ratified.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

One member of the New Hampshire legislature reminds us that a year ago the vote in the lower house on the passage of the bill repealing the license law and making the State dry gave a majority of five for passage. Many of the votes against the repeal were based on the fear that the prohibitory law could not be enforced and that there would be a return to conditions prior to 1908, when the prohibitory law was "a joke and a farce." He advises us also that now the general prediction is that with the assistance of the Webb-Kenyon law, New Hampshire will be "as desert-like as any temperance man may desire." Another correspondent points out that the country towns are very strong for prohibition, and they, with the help of the cities, will carry the amendment.

It is interesting to note that among the affirmative replies not infrequently we are told the passage of a State-wide referendum would be doubtful, if not impossible, because while the country districts favor the amendment the cities are opposed. We find in negative answers the opinion that the National amendment is "an assault on the Constitution." Another legislator believes that war has a tendency to make men favor "not only war-time prohibition, but permanent national prohibition," but if peace comes before the next session of the legislature in 1919 he looks for the rejection of the amendment.

VERMONT

From Vermont also we hear that the effect of the war on the vote for or against prohibition must be taken into account, and the prediction is made that if the war does not last the vote on the amendment will be very doubtful. An added factor in the complex is that a new legislature is to be elected in the coming November and it is impossible to say how the new body will handle the amendment. One lawmaker tells us that the sides for and against the amendment are about evenly divided, while another expresses the opinion that if the amendment is made the issue in the November election, the next legislature will be opposed to it. One legislator, who says he has talked with members all over the State, finds sentiment in favor of ratification almost unanimous. Many who favor local option as against prohibition, he reports, believe in national prohibition.

On the negative side one member reminds us that on a referendum vote on State prohibition in 1916, the wets won by a large majority, and he believes that in Vermont's local-option system the laws are more easily enforced and better obeyed than under the former prohibition law. He thinks the Anti-Saloon League and the Brewers' Association are "both doing much harm." The people of Vermont are strong supporters of the principle of self-government in local matters, writes one legislator who makes the prediction that the legislature will not ratify the amendment because it is "unconstitutional." Among the qualified affirmative replies one advises us that the people at the polls would reject an amendment referendum, but the legislature will vote for it, because—

> "Many legislators are moral cowards. They do not vote as they drink or think. They are intimidated by the strong lobby of the Anti-Saloon League. Were the vote in our legislative halls in secret, as the referendum is, the amendment would undoubtedly be rejected. Such an article in our Constitution will open the door for all manner of 'isms' and should be voted against by every sober-minded legislator. It is likewise so apparently unfair."

RHODE ISLAND

In Rhode Island, we are reminded that the House of Representatives passed a resolution providing for a State-wide referendum on the question of ratification of the National prohibition amendment, but the Senate took no action on this resolution, and it remained in committee. The Senate committee on special legislation reported with a recommendation of passing the resolution ratifying the amendment,

Food will win the war—Don't waste it
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

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57

GUARANTEED ... TO COMPLY WITH ... HEINZ COMPANY
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ONE QUART

GOOD vinegar makes a relish, sauce or salad dressing taste better—and rarely gets the full credit it deserves. Poor vinegar often spoils the flavor—and rarely catches the blame. The difference in cost between the best and the cheapest is nothing compared to the wide difference in flavor.

We know from our own experience how much depends on the goodness of vinegar. For the delicious 57 we must have the best vinegars that can possibly be made.

So, we make them ourselves.

Into Heinz Vinegars go only the finest materials—clean, pure and wholesome. Into their making go the utmost skill and care—characteristic of Heinz methods.

Then nature is put to work to add the necessary touch of perfection. Heinz Vinegars are aged in wood. Month after month they slowly mature and mellow until, more than a year old, they have an aroma and an exquisite delicacy and flavor that delights the most critical.

First we made the vinegars we need for Heinz condiments, pickles and foods. Now we offer them to those housewives who also want the best. Heinz Vinegars in sealed glass packages have become leaders among the 57 Varieties.

Malt, Cider and White
in pints quarts and half-gallons

In bottles filled and sealed
in the HEINZ establishment

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

How do you judge cigars?

DO you buy with the eye alone? Or on somebody's recommendation? Or on knowledge of what the cigar contains, and how it is made?

Are you constantly shifting brands, without any sound reason either for leaving the one brand or for choosing the other?

Listen to this:—

There is a common-sense argument why you should buy Cinco cigars. And this is it.

Cinco is backed by an institution 68 years old. Its owners have devoted a lifetime to the making and bettering of Cinco.

The business is so vast, so imbued with family pride, so obligated to its capital and to its employees, so committed to the quality which has made Cinco the largest selling cigar in the world, that it would not dare to violate any principle that would injure the sale of Cinco.

Look back and recall the brands of cigars that have come and gone. Gone because the manufacturer thought the public could not detect substitution or reduction in quality. Those manufacturers fell into the fatal error of thinking that they had more intelligence than their public. Their actions proved the contrary.

For 68 years the Eisenlohrs have been making cigars a little better than the rest, and the public has come to know it.

Cinco
EISENLOHR'S
Cinco
CIGARS
6 cents - to preserve the quality

Cinco contains fine Pennsylvania tobacco that has been thoroughly aged and cured until the heavy oils and gums have been driven out of the leaf. There remains a mild, almost neutral tobacco.

This is then blended with the fine Havana tobacco which is used more generously in Cinco than in any other cigar sold at anywhere near the price.

The result is that the domestic tobacco is practically only a vehicle for carrying the Havana.

Consequently, the smoking qualities are mild, yet the predominant flavor of the Havana is immediately noticeable.

The process sounds simple, but you will not find it worked out to this refined degree in any other cigar.

Cinco will always be made with this established high quality and sold at a price which that quality demands

Cinco retails at 6 cents each—6 for 35c —25 for $1.40—50 for $2.75—100 for $5.50.

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PHILADELPHIA
ESTABLISHED 1850

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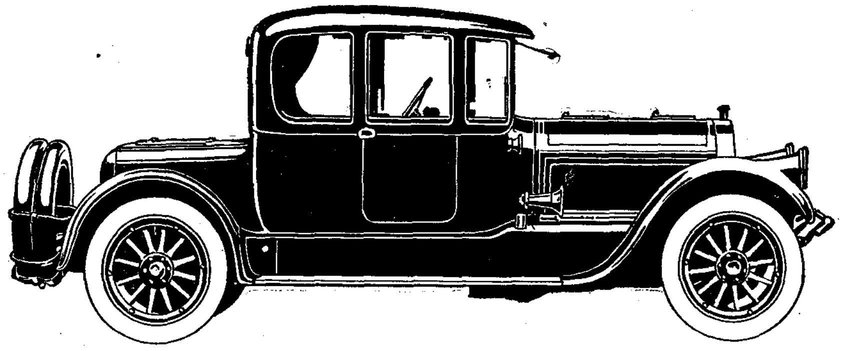

This Pierce-Arrow Coupe is 6-cylinder, 48 horse-power and 142 inches wheel-base. It is made in either two- or three-passenger models. The top is permanent and enclosed.

Pierce-Arrow

Look at this matter of buying a car as you would at any other investment. Its wisdom depends, not upon the amount of money spent, but upon the soundness of the investment.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Figure Out What One Corn Costs

Cost of Having

Figure the hours which a corn may spoil—the best hours that you have.

Figure the hours spent in paring it —just to lessen the pain for a time.

Figure the torture, the discomfort which nothing can repay.

Then remember that all is needless. It is folly, it is out of date. The day of corns ended years ago, when Blue-jay was invented.

Millions of people never know a corn ache. Nobody ever should. Those who do either coddle corns, or use some old-time treatment.

Cost of Ending

In time it takes a jiffy—just the moment needed to apply a little Blue-jay plaster. The money cost is about four cents.

The corn pain then stops instantly, never to come back. The corn itself disappears completely, and usually with one application.

There is no effort, no discomfort. You apply the Blue-jay and forget the corn. Try it tonight. What it does to one corn it will do to every corn that comes. As one goes, all will go, and as soon as they appear.

You may save a thousand hours, perhaps, by proving this fact now.

BAUER & BLACK, *Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.*, Chicago, New York, Toronto

B&B Blue=jay Corn Plasters

Stop Pain Instantly—End Corns Completely

Large Package 25c at Druggists—Small Package Discontinued (917)

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It describes the world's dominant figures of the last hundred years and what they accomplished—Lincoln, Bismarck, Edward VII, scores of others. It tells of our Civil War; the evolution of the German Empire; the birth of the French Republic; the beginning of the Triple Alliance which Italy repudiated in 1914; the Boer War; the Russo-Japanese War; and all the other significant political and military events of this period. It is a gripping story of a new world in the making. Get it and read it. History and Biography give the greatest education.

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question will be "withheld from our legislature indefinitely."

NEBRASKA

Among affirmative replies from Nebraska, a Senator informs us that the legislature elected this year will be "for ratification by a very large majority, for the sentiment in different portions of the State seems to be very strongly in favor of the National prohibition amendment." Another affirmative reply states that the amendment would have been ratified "if the sentiment of the people had had true representation in the extra session lately adjourned." Recounting the handling of the amendment in the House and Senate in this special session, another representative writes:

> "The lower House was largely dry, and we passed the amendment practically unanimously, with one or two votes against it. We did just what the people would have done and what the people would do again, and what the next lower House will do which meets next January. Our big opposition was found in the Senate. It failed to pass because the people did not have an opportunity to speak, because the Senate is in the hands of a liquor machine. It must be borne in mind that in this State the liquor machine and the German-American Alliance have seen to it years ago that when this question finally came up the people would not be in a position to express themselves, for the central districts had been gerrymandered so that the wets can muster eighteen votes for the wets at any time out of the thirty-three."

On the subject of the special session, another legislator says that because they fear the outcome of a referendum the prohibition leaders "desired hasty action by taking a snap judgment regardless of the people's wishes. The appearance of William Jennings Bryan at the capital and his threat to defeat every Democratic Senator for reelection who failed to vote for ratification failed to intimidate those who stood for the people's rights." Under the impression that the State fight for prohibition was only on the saloon and breweries and that they could have as much to drink as they wanted for home use, we hear from one member, many thousand voted dry who would otherwise have voted wet. And in similar tone another legislator writes:

> "I don't think the people of Nebraska would adopt the prohibitory amendment with a referendum vote had they known the Reed amendment was to pass. It was unforeseen and has made a 'bone-dry' State of Nebraska, which was not the will of the people of Nebraska.
>
> "I think the people of this State will repudiate the amendment, for the reason that we already have prohibition in the State of Nebraska, and I think the several States should have the right to adopt their own laws as provided for in the Constitution, and I do not think the State of Nebraska should through any act saddle a prohibitory law on some other State that is not in favor of prohibition. It is very unfair for States like Rhode Island,

Delaware, Nevada, and others with small populations to legislate for States like New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois."

An opponent of the National amendment writes that "just because Congress is inclined to expunge State rights with the equanimity of a bill-poster who covers the Goddess of Liberty with a Blue-Jay Corn Cure is no sign that we will follow suit. We stand for the preservation of State rights."

KANSAS

There are no negative replies from Kansas, and in the affirmative the only shade of difference is the varying emphasis ranges from "yes! yes!! yes!!!" to the statement that any Kansas legislators who failed to ratify the amendment "would sign their political death-warrant." The one qualified affirmative reply advises us that "if the members could vote by a secret ballot the result might be different." Were the amendment submitted to a referendum, in the opinion of this legislator, "it would be defeated, except perhaps for the vote of the women, who might save the day." And he adds:

"Legislators frequently vote dry on roll-call because they believe it good politics. And the bone-dry law has changed many prohibitionists who were favorable to the cause so long as they could import liquor for personal use."

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
West Virginia.....	50	..	3	..	1
North Carolina...	80	2	2	2	3
Florida..........	46	2	..	..	..

WEST VIRGINIA

The reason that West Virginia will ratify, we hear frequently, is that State prohibition has proved such a success, tho some legislators describe it as being only "reasonably satisfactory." The prohibition amendment to the State constitution was ratified by the people at the election in 1912 by an overwhelming majority of almost 100,000, and one member of the legislature writes that West Virginia would go "dry" if the question were voted on every year. There is the added factor of war to help prohibition. One legislator who would support the amendment tells us that personally he would prefer that each State act on its own initiative. The "wets" will work hard to increase their number in the legislature to be elected this fall, another lawmaker tells us, but he does not believe they can command enough votes to defeat ratification. If a State referendum were taken on the National amendment, we hear from one quarter that it would not carry by so large a majority as the State prohibition amendment six years ago, for

"Many who voted for prohibition in 1912 were bitterly opposed to the open saloon, but not so much opposed to the moderate use of intoxicating liquors, and they had the idea they would still be able to import it for their own use. Of this

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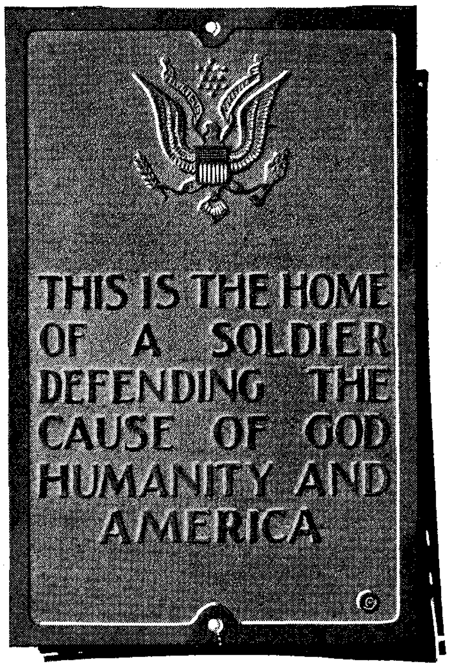

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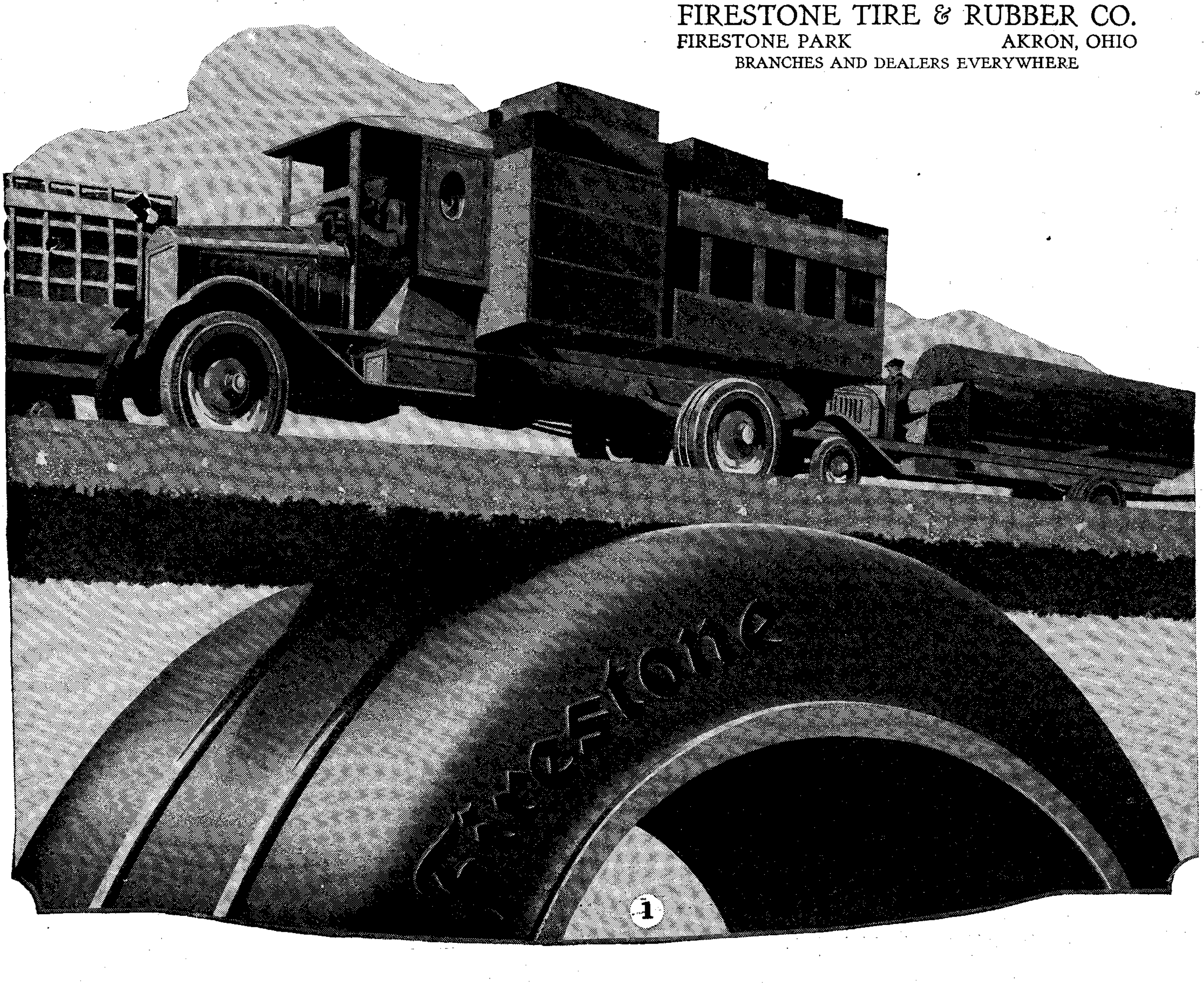

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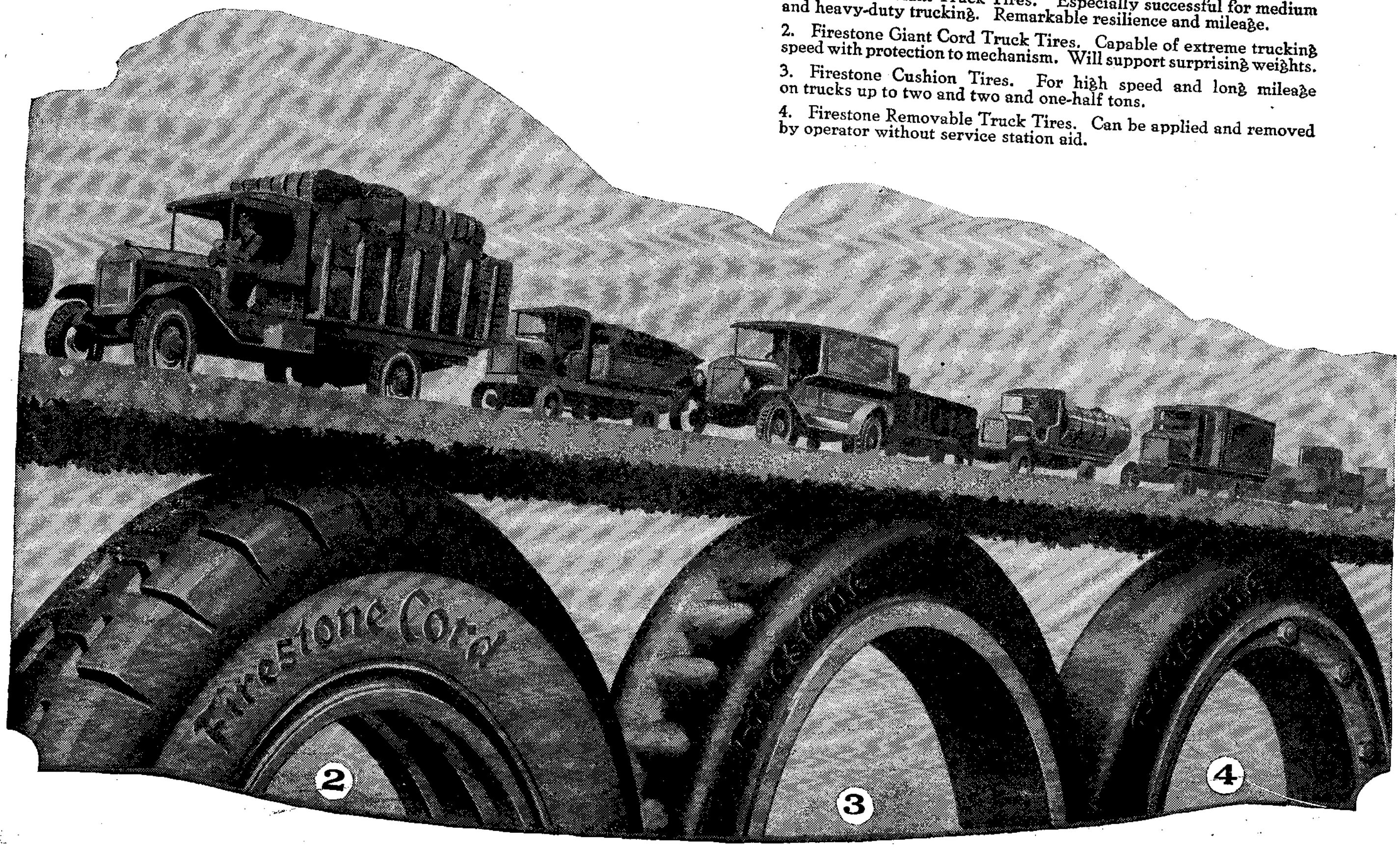


number many who voted for the amendment then would oppose the ratification of the National prohibition amendment now."

NORTH CAROLINA

Recurrent testimony appears in North Carolina replies to the fact that State-wide prohibition carried by a majority of the people in 1908 has resulted so beneficially that the people are much stronger in favor of it now. One lawmaker tells us that tho he used to be an antiprohibitionist he has become converted through the working of the "dry" law. And another says "the only danger I can see to the amendment is the activity of the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League. In my opinion the prohibition spirit in North Carolina has grown in spite of the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, as I consider him a liability to the cause rather than an asset." Others who say the success of prohibition assures ratification of the National amendment admit that while "in some sections conditions are bad, that is the exception and not the rule."

One reply says that while the legislature may think prohibition good for North Carolina because the people want it, it might not be good for another State if the people are opposed to it, and this phase of the problem is surveyed broadly as follows:

"It is my opinion that North Carolina will ratify the amendment, altho I believe there will be a large protest vote against it —in fact, much larger than will be cast in other sovereign States. . . . I believe that this question is a matter for each State to determine. In other words, I am what is known as a State-rights Democrat, and I think the South especially is making a great mistake in supporting this amendment. . . . . . .

"As a whole, prohibition has been a success in this State. Public drunkenness has become almost a thing of the past. It is more of a success in central and western North Carolina than it is in eastern North Carolina. I have heard it said that there are more moonshine stills in eastern North Carolina to-day than have ever been known before. In one county in the east a sheriff has captured sixty illicit stills since October. They make it out of a low grade of molasses, and it is known as monkey rum. It sells for about $30 a gallon. In several of the eastern counties it is very difficult to get a conviction, since the crime has been made a felony."

FLORIDA

One flat negative reply received from Florida informs us that defeat for the National amendment is due at the hands of the legislature and would follow if the amendment was submitted to a State referendum. For, in the belief of the legislator who sends this reply, the people of the State, as a rule, regard prohibition as a matter of statutory regulation and State control. And he adds further that "if the matter is squarely and fairly put up to our people they would say that the National prohibition amendment is the child of moral fanaticism, and would further say, let the Federal Constitution remain as it is." The other negative reply comes from a Senator who predicts that the legislature will fail to ratify but says that if the amendment be submitted to a referendum it will be defeated by a two-thirds majority in his district, tho he thinks the entire State would ratify it by a small majority.

It is of importance to note the information of a person eminent in the State Senate who believes that when the time comes the legislature will ratify the amendment. And he tells us further that it is not likely that the amendment will be submitted to a referendum. This member and others mean by "when the time comes" to call our attention to the fact that—

"The Florida legislature doesn't meet until April, 1919. Under the Florida constitution the legislature of 1921 will be the first session qualified to vote on this question. Sec. 19 of Art. 16 of the Florida constitution provides: 'No convention nor legislature of this State shall act upon any amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several States unless such convention or legislature shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.' One-half of the Senators who will sit in the 1919 session were elected in 1916. The purpose of this provision in our constitution is to allow the people a chance to elect members to the legislature in the issue of any proposed Federal amendment."

Another feature of the Florida situation is that in the coming November the voters also make their choice on an amendment to the State constitution, which, it is confidently predicted in various quarters, will carry beyond a doubt. If this prove to be the case the State will go dry on January 1, 1919. We learn further that in Florida there are only four counties where whisky is now sold as against forty-eight dry counties.

EAST SOUTH-CENTRAL DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
Tennessee........	58	..	3	..	2
Alabama..........	60	6	3	1	7

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee legislature will ratify the National amendment "in a whoop," according to one member, who tells us that the prohibition fight began in 1909. He has been a member for twelve years, and speaks as one who has voted for local option all through the fight. Another legislator tells us there are three candidates for Governor, each of whom has announced himself in favor of ratification. There will not be a single candidate for the legislature who will oppose it, we are told further, and both political parties will declare for it in their platform. There are only four or five counties in the State that will probably vote "wet" in the legislature, writes one lawmaker, and another predicts that the amendment "will win in every county, including Shelby," in which lies Memphis—just across the river from Arkansas. A Senator who is not a prohibitionist doubts the wisdom of the amendment, but believes the legislature will ratify and will himself vote in the affirmative if he is returned, as he expects to be, because his constituents are overwhelmingly for ratification.

The replies in doubt voice the opinion that all depends on the political complexion of the next assembly. And one reads in part:

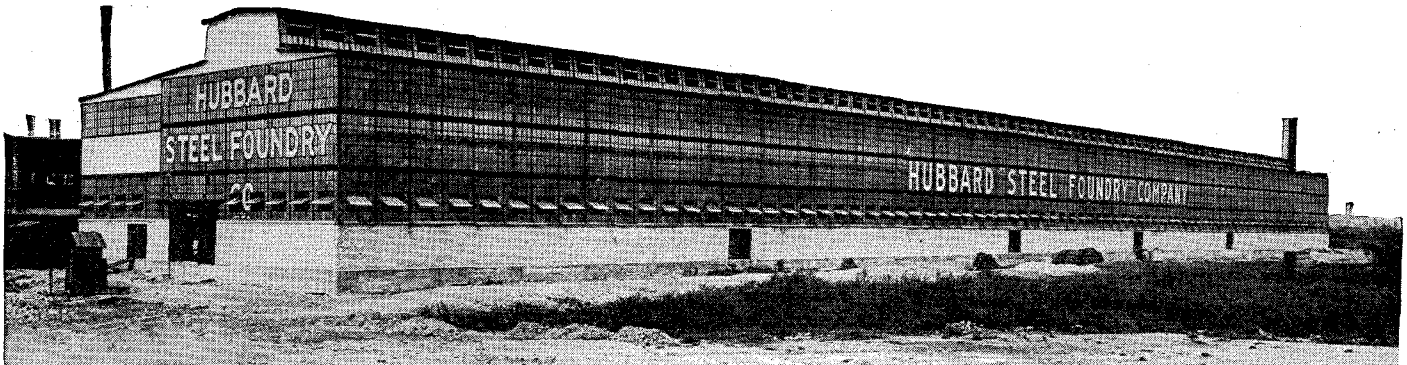
"Bearing in mind the abject cowardice of a great majority of our public men toward this question and the persistent and powerful conscienceless lobby that usually has charge of such measures, I have very serious doubts that an ordinary member of our State legislature would have the courage to vote against the resolution; certainly very few would vote their real convictions, if against it.

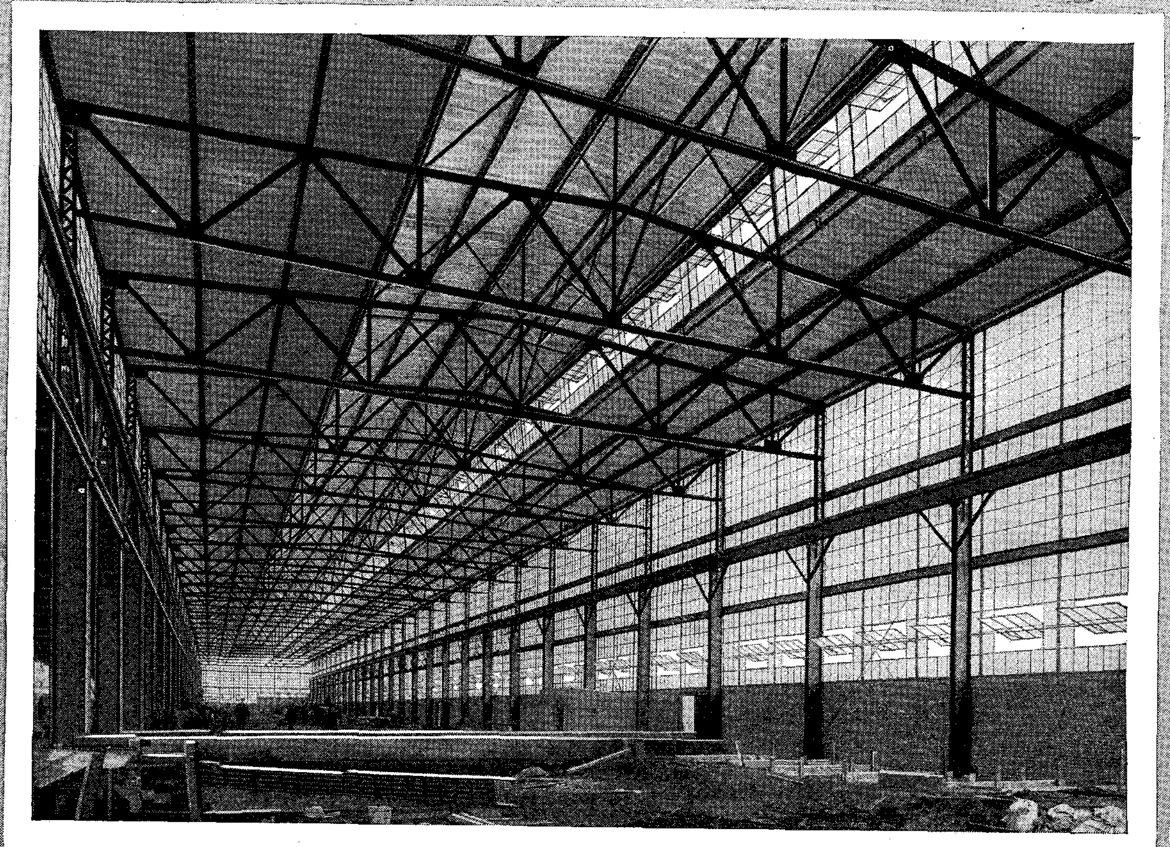
"In my opinion the amendment would be defeated by a large majority, if submitted to a vote of the people of the State. A trial of ten years of State prohibition has left the State treasury bankrupt, with a large deficit, which grows larger every year, being at this time nearly $2,000,000 behind the current revenue. Notwithstanding, State, county, and municipal taxes have grown greater each year. In addition, I do not think the people of Tennessee quite ready to vote away their own control of local affairs and surrender all police powers to the National Government, merely on a question of sentiment."

ALABAMA

Four years of prohibition in Alabama under vigorous enforcement with the aid of Federal laws has done more than anything else to advance the cause of prohibition, we are told, and hundreds of voters have changed their views and want prohibition in the most effective way and believe it will be most effective as national law. The argument of the prohibitionists of Alabama is so strong, writes one lawmaker, and the issue of the election of the next legislature being varied, it is likely there will be a sufficient number of prohibitionists elected to ratify the Federal amendment. The rural sections of the State will ratify, while the cities and larger voting centers will not, so that altho with a referendum the amendment would be defeated, yet when the new legislature is elected, the preponderance will probably be in favor of ratification. In the downright negative replies we read:

"The people of Alabama feel that the prohibition amendment is the starting of a political revolution in this country, transferring the police power from the States to the Federal Government. They look on the Federal Government as a partnership of sovereign States to have control of the foreign relations of the States, interstate commerce, provide a common money, and operate the post-office—the affairs the States have in common. They consider that outside of this the Federal power should not go, and that each State should continue to hold absolute control over its internal polity. They regard Alabama as in a minority section, and any political power that is transferred from the State to the Federal Government is lost to them."





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WEST SOUTH-CENTRAL DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
Arkansas	70	1	6	1	..
Oklahoma	56	..	..	..	..

ARKANSAS

A State Senator is authority for the statement that Arkansas is a prohibition State from any standpoint you view it. And in several affirmative replies confident prediction is made that the National amendment will be ratified as soon as the new legislature meets in January, 1919. A legislator who believes the amendment will be ratified says that he gives his opinion as to "what will be done, but not what ought to be done." For even those who favor complete prohibition must realize that the question of State-rights is involved. We read also that the amendment will be ratified if the new members elected this fall "represent the sentiment of the people," but we are told:

> "There will be a desperate effort made to prevent the ratification of the Federal amendment by all known filibustering tactics under the guise of State-rights and personal-liberty advocates. But the State is prohibition in sentiment by a large majority, and if uninfluenced by adverse interests will so vote."

OKLAHOMA

The chorus of affirmative replies from Oklahoma may be summed up in a remark of a Senator who has been a resident of this State since April, 1898, and has represented his senatorial district for six years, that the sentiment of a very large majority of the people is in favor of National prohibition. A new legislature will be elected in November, we are reminded from another source, and the prohibition element will be largely in control. Personally, some lawmakers confess that they do not favor the amendment, but, as members of the legislature, would vote for it as exprest by the wish of the people. The objection of one Oklahoman is that if the amendment be adopted it will "set a dangerous precedent. Congress did not have the courage to stamp out the liquor traffic, but sought to shift and shun its duty and has started upon a dangerous road which some say will cause much regret." Finally, we hear that while public sentiment in Oklahoma is for prohibition, "there is considerable opinion in favor of the manufacture and sale of light beer and wines."

MOUNTAIN DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
Idaho	61	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	39	..	1	1	3
Colorado	49	1	1	1	..
New Mexico	20	2	1	1	3
Utah	39	1	..	..	1
Nevada	8	5	..	2	3

IDAHO

The certainty with which ratification is forecast in Idaho, we hear from sundry sources, is based on the State's actual experience with prohibition. After two years' trial of it, the sentiment of the people is stronger than ever, and now even the "wets" talk in favor of it. Seventy-five per cent. of the population would have State and National prohibition, writes one lawmaker, because State prohibition has done more to better the moral and material condition of man, woman, and child than anything that has ever happened. But one correspondent, who says the legislature will ratify the amendment, "tho it should not," adds:

> "I do not believe in attempted legislation through the agency of the constitution of any State, much less the United States. It establishes a dangerous precedent and one, if carried to its logical end, which would prove ruinous to the fundamental principles of our form of government. There would be no limitation to what might be put into the Constitution, and once in, it is there forever, and ultimately the people's right to legislate will become obsolete."

WYOMING

Every candidate for election in November, we hear from Wyoming, who has made an announcement, has left no doubt that he is "bone dry," and this informant writes:

> "We expect to go over this fall in a grand way. So many toughs have come into our State from the 'dry' territories that all decent people are more determined than ever to go 'dry.' We will elect a legislature that will put the saloons out of business in sixty days.
>
> "Our position is, as you know, rather unique, as we are surrounded entirely by 'dry' States. This alone we feel is going to cause big sums of money to come into the State to defeat prohibition, while, on the other hand, owing to this situation, the element that we are forced to contend with is going to bring a decided victory for the 'drys.' The war in itself is causing people to weigh these matters seriously, and when people begin to think and reflect there can be only one outcome. Personally, I feel that a new world is being born, and in it there will be no place for John Barleycorn, the Kaiser, and any of his kind."

We read also that the past ten years have witnessed a steady change of sentiment on the prohibition question, and that now a considerable percentage of the business men of that State are favorable to the State and National amendments. Railroads have asked for either the closing of the saloons or the shortening of the open hours where their divisions and shops are located. Mine-owners made similar requests from the State authorities; even many of the large ranchmen are advocating it, and the majority of newspapers are supporting it. One political party has committed itself and its candidates to the policy, and we are informed that both parties will make it part of their platform.

COLORADO

"Prohibition is a rather new thing with us," writes one legislator, "but we like it. We were 'wet,' very 'wet,' till a couple of elections ago, and the recent legislature has made the State practically 'bone dry.' But the constabulary is kept busy all the time with 'blockade-runners' and smugglers, which National prohibition would do away with. Further, it would be a great benefit to the nation as a whole, and we are for helping her out at all times." The present permit law in Colorado has worked so well, we hear from another source, that a "bone-dry" law "will carry, hands down, this fall." Again we read that the citizens and business men of Colorado, as well as the mine-owners and miners, are well satisfied with the effects of prohibition in the State, and then we are told that the people of Colorado will never go back to the saloon, for they appreciate what it means to be free of it. "While we have some trouble with bootleggers," writes this lawmaker, "we feel that this time this will end, and then we will be free from the whisky traffic entirely, and we feel that National prohibition will hasten this day." We are told by another legislator that it is an "absolute cinch" that the legislature will ratify the amendment, while if it were submitted to a referendum it would carry by a big majority, and this informant adds: "Our moonshiners are all prohibitionists in old Colorado." The one flat negative opinion from this State advises us that the twenty-first general assembly "dodged the prohibition question at all times."

NEW MEXICO

Among the majority of affirmative replies from New Mexico, we find in addition the repeated statement that if the amendment were to be submitted to a referendum it would carry. Frequent allusion is made to the special election (November 7, 1917), when the State prohibition amendment received a majority in every county. This amendment comes into effect October 1, 1918, we are informed by another member, and has a proviso for personal use. But, he adds, "as Arizona, Colorado, and practically all of Texas are now in the prohibition ranks, New Mexico would find herself no worse off under the National act than she is under the local prohibition law adopted a year ago." Another member, who believes the legislature will ratify, prophesies that if submitted to a State referendum the amendment would carry by 20,000, and he adds: "I'd kill liker as quick as I would a German." But we hear also that some are more sure the legislature will ratify the amendment than they are that it would be ratified if submitted to a referendum. And another qualified affirmative opinion reads:

> "As to the probable action of the New Mexico State legislature on the National prohibition amendment, I will state that the legislature meets in regular session next January and that the members of the lower House who will attend that session are to be elected this coming November. Since the personnel of the lower House is yet unknown, it is perhaps presumptuous to forecast its action.
>
> "Judging from the past, however, I do predict that the legislature will pass the amendment by a big majority providing the members of the lower House are given an opportunity to vote upon it, which is not

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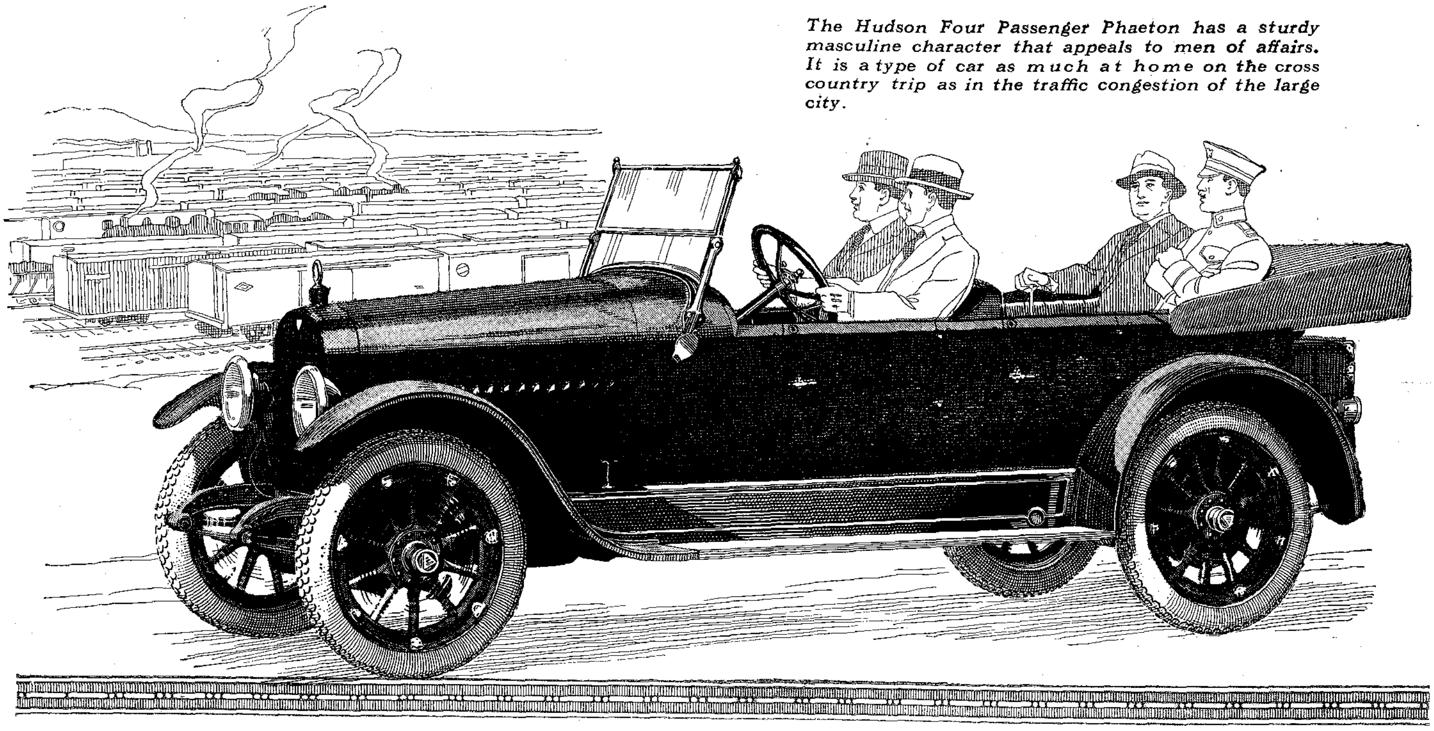

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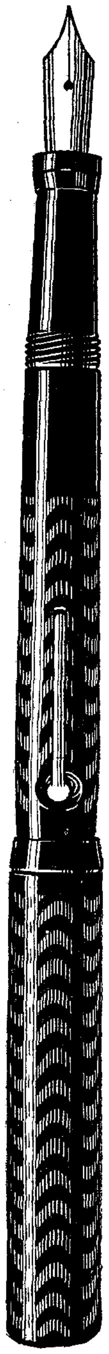

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so certain as one might think. In explanation of this, I will state that the lower House has been governed heretofore by rules similar to those made famous and obnoxious by 'Uncle Joe' Cannon in the National House of Representatives, and which give the Speaker of the House a vast amount of power, including the appointment of all committees. This fact almost defeated a resolution submitting the question of State-wide prohibition to a popular vote at the last session, altho both of the dominant political parties were pledged to the submission of the question. When the lower House was given an opportunity to vote on it, the resolution passed with only seven dissenting votes out of forty-eight.

"Assuming that the coming legislature will be favored by an even stronger and better-financed antiprohibition lobby than the last legislature was, it is not impossible that the lower House might be maneuvered out of an opportunity to vote on the National amendment.

"The senate, whose members hold over through the next session, passed the resolution submitting the question of State-wide prohibition by an almost unanimous vote. I am of the opinion that a majority of them will vote for National prohibition."

UTAH

Since August, 1917, Utah has had statutory prohibition and it has proved very popular, we are told. A State constitutional prohibition amendment will be voted on November next and will carry, according to some of our informants, while the National amendment, it is confidently predicted, will be ratified when the legislature meets in January, 1919. Under local option a considerable portion of the State has been "dry" for many years, we hear from one source, and only the most thickly populated centers were able to hold out against the popular demand for prohibition. But we are reminded that the passing of the prohibition bill last year "can not properly be credited to the so-called prohibitionists, but rather it is merely in answer to the demand for moral reform, and this popular demand is gaining strength all the time." Prohibition has made friends even among those who feel personally the degradation of liquor as well as those who never used it, says one legislator, because it has been shown to be the very antithesis of what they all expected. Business is better, not worse, as all those formerly opposed to prohibition are forced to admit. In one affirmative reply we read that in the gradual ratification of the amendment by the States, ample time should be allowed for States in which wines and other beverages are manufactured so that those who have invested their money and energy in such industry can adjust their business without great loss.

In the one negative reply we read that the amendment can not be made an issue during the war and that if it were submitted to a referendum it would be defeated. The non-voting member says ratification in the legislature depends on the "dominant Church." This informant tells us that the Mormon people and the Church defeated

State-wide prohibition in 1915 and he does not think they will vote for the National amendment. He believes in prohibition but he does not believe "in voting for the National prohibition amendment as I think the State is able to handle the prohibition question."

NEVADA

A Senator writes that a State-wide prohibition law will be voted on by the electorate at the November election. There is no doubt that the law will carry, we are told, and its ratification will be the expression of the will of the people and an advisory mandate to ratify the National amendment. This informant urges us—

> "To keep in mind the election of twenty-six Senators by the legislature, who had received a popular majority at the polls before the amendment became effective. In each case the Senator chosen was of the opposite faith of the legislative majority. This principle will impel the legislature to ratify the amendment, even tho the liquor interests may try to prevent such ratification by using the argument of State rights."

Among the downright negative replies we find the argument against ratification that is exprest by one legislator: "I do not think the United States has the right to take away the sovereignty of the individual State in its internal affairs." The situation is summed up by one member as follows: "If the State goes 'dry' in November the legislature will ratify, but if the State remains 'wet' the legislature will not ratify." Another legislator tells us that the "wet" interests "have always been able to maintain a small majority in one House or the other."

PACIFIC DIVISION

State	*Yes*	*No*	*Qual. Yes*	*Qual. No*	*In Doubt*
Washington	79	..	1	1	1
Oregon	47	..	2	..	..
California	20	10	6	3	8

WASHINGTON

The heavy preponderance of affirmative replies from the State of Washington is not surprizing when we recall that at the last session of the legislature a memorial to the Congress of the United States was almost unanimously passed by both Houses praying that Congress enact a National prohibition law. Most of the affirmative replies say that the legislature will convene early in January, 1919, and that one of its first acts will be practically unanimous ratification of the National amendment.

OREGON

From the father of the Oregon "bone-dry" law we hear that the amendment will positively be ratified during the first week of the coming session in January, 1919, and also that since prohibition has been enforced in the State conditions have been so much better that the people feel strongly against going back to the old plan or to any approaching it. A member of the

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Go to the Red Cross or the matinee or out calling, and on the stroke of four o'clock—if you've set the clock control at that hour—current is turned on automatically. When the temperature of the oven is just right—and you control that by setting the temperature indicator—the heat is automatically turned off. Cooking then continues without current, the ovens being made to retain the heat for a long period.

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It means an end to dinners overdone and underdone.

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And here's something else worth noting in these days of high food prices—many tests show that cooking in Westinghouse Electric Range ovens cuts food shrinkage from 20 to 50 per cent. An eight-pound leg of mutton, for example, would lose about 2½ pounds if cooked in an ordinary coal or gas oven, while the loss by electric cooking would be 1¼ lbs.—an actual saving of 1¼ lbs.

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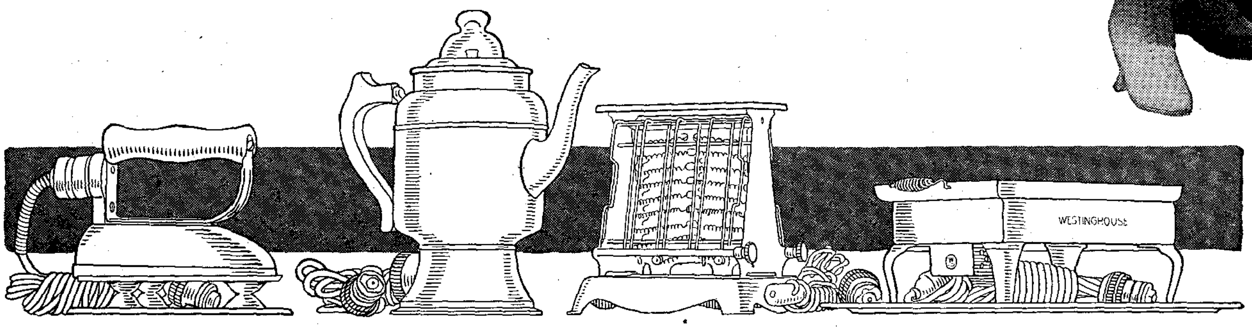

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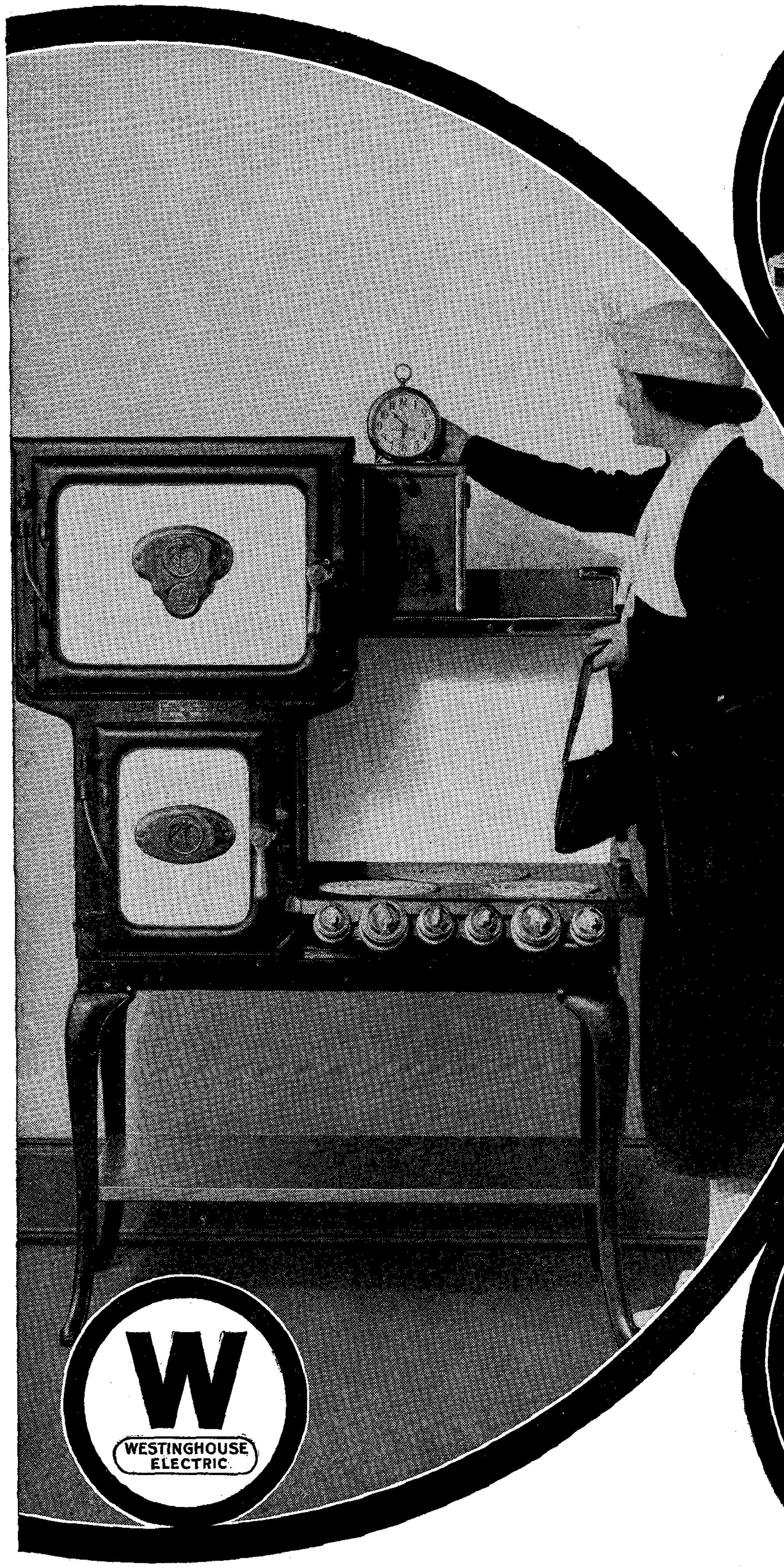

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Go where you will in the modern household, and you'll find Westinghouse doing woman's work. Down in the laundry, in the kitchen, sewing room—all over the house it's economizing time, making work less irksome.

A Westinghouse Electric Iron heats quickly and stays hot.

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legislature who has been in office continuously for twelve years says "there seems to be no move from within the State against the National amendment, and influence from without the State would not be sufficient to accomplish much." A novel argument among the affirmative replies is that the "only successful law enforcement must come through National agency. State enforcement is unsatisfactory, and is looked upon as only a temporary incident."

CALIFORNIA

Among the qualified affirmative replies one advises us that "possibly" the legislature may ratify, but if it does not, the amendment will be submitted to a State referendum and will carry. If the prohibition amendment is not confused with other issues, we hear from another quarter, it will carry, tho the members of the legislature from cities will be against it. The people would rather have it submitted to them in a referendum than to "pass the buck" up to the legislature. The wine industry will exert quite an influence in the vote as it will in the selection of members of the legislature, we are further informed, because the grape-growers hope to secure a law that will "close the saloons and permit light wines and beers to be sold with meals." This initiative measure, known as the Rominger Bill, we hear from another lawmaker, comes before the people this fall and is "practically certain to carry." Proposed and backed by the wine men, it will still be supported by the "drys," according to this member, who is echoed by others, and tells us that there is much bad blood over it among the "wet" people. He adds, "if it carries, the saloon men will, I think, retaliate by throwing their strength to total prohibition, and as the question of ratification, aside from this, will be very close a very small help from this source will secure it. In this connection it must be remembered that the legislature will meet but two months after the election and 'the sore spots' of the saloon men will not heal in that period."

Among the qualified negatives the opposite view is exprest that the adoption of the Rominger Bill would jeopardize the amendment. Downright affirmative replies inform us that in one instance the war has brought a marked change in California sentiment in regard to prohibition, and altho "I entertain great doubts as to the justice and wisdom of permitting a minority possibly to effect so great a change, I think California favors it." On the other hand, among the downright negative replies we have the testimony that California defeated prohibition by more than 100,000 votes in 1915, under unfavorable circumstances, and our correspondent thinks that the people of the State "would deny ratification by a very large majority if it were left to them. The vineyard industry, representing more than $150,000,000, is entitled to some consideration not only by the State, but by the nation."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE SPIRIT OF YOUNG AMERICANS UNDER FIRE

THOSE convoys of ships that dot the Atlantic lanes between here and France carry more than troops and engines of war. As a kind of imponderable supercargo, faith, hope, the immortal buoyancy of youth, belief in victory so thorough that it takes the ultimate defeat of Germany for granted—these are going, also. Already this spiritual reenforcement has been acknowledged by the older Allies. By some of the French authorities who have been close to it in action it seems to be considered even more important than the unexpected showing we have made in man-power put into the firing-line.

The very essence of this spirit of American youth is exprest in a little book of "Letters from an American Soldier to His Father" (Bobbs-Merrill), written without thought of publication, a simple, clear, spontaneous confession of how an American boy is taking the war. The American boy is Curtis Wheeler, Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery, U. S. R., and the father to whom he writes is Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, editor of The Literary Digest from 1895 to 1905, and now president and editor of *Current Opinion*. Even tho the glory of these letters is their universal quality, the finish of their literary style suggests to at least one critic that there may be such a thing as inherited literary characteristics.

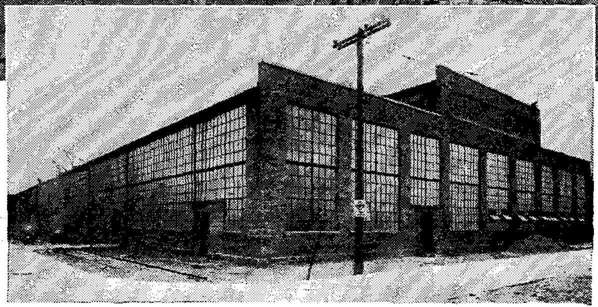
Here is passing mention of being under fire that for sheer richness in the spirit of American youth could hardly be improved upon:

> The next morning at "Boots and Saddles," I maneuvered so I could pull out my little command ahead this time, and it was very pleasant. We had no odds and ends to pick up for other people and we got off on a gorgeous morning with nothing on our minds save the rolling-kitchen. Of course I had to find my way by a very weird map and I had to find forage and rations for the battalion somewhere on the road, but after our last hike this was easy pickings.
>
> All went well and we even had time to shoe three mules and a horse on the road. This French mud pulls shoes to beat the deuce and I took two or three *chemin ordinaire* to cut off distance. We found our supplies on a siding about noon and all we had to do was to unscramble them and load up each outfit as it went by.
>
> This put us at the tail of the column, however, and we (that is, Headquarters and Supply, of which they left me in charge) were quartered five miles farther ahead than any other organization. I thought we never would get there, up the most terrific hills ever. I wore out my nice pigskin "persuader" on two teams of mules which I had to personally conduct up one hill. As you know, when a mule is "finish" he's finish, and it takes a lot of arguing to convince him otherwise. I found my old border vocabulary coming back to me intact and we eventually pulled into town.
>
> It was just getting dark and I was looking forward to quick billeting, a quick meal, and bed. But that was not to be, for, as we pulled up in the main street, the old Fourth of July stuff started in the sky and every inhabitant disappeared in the cellar of his house.
>
> Imagine the situation—a whole column in the open, and dust spitting all around you. It was bad enough for the men, but mules are valuable. I had two more than I started with and I wanted to finish with that record. So I gave the command to unhitch and lead into the nearest doorway. This caused confusion later, but it effectually cleared the street. Then I got the old rolling-kitchen under cover, started a meal cooking, and went out to look for billets for the men.
>
> It was the funniest thing you ever saw. I would knock on a door, hammer my stick to pieces, and eventually it would be opened a crack, always by a woman. "Where was the *patron?*" "In the *cave*, of course, *ca va sans dire*." "Could I see him?" "Well, perhaps." Then the *patron* would stumble out of some subterranean grotto way below and I would ask him for *places* for the number of *hommes* and *chevaux* printed on his door.
>
> Then in the midst of all this "Trrrrrrp!" in the sky, Roman candles and sky-rockets and set pieces, and then "Bom, bom, bouie," and then a roar that shook the cobbles in the street. At the first crack the door would slam shut and you could hear the *patron* crashing back down into his *cave*. It was so darned ridiculous I couldn't help laughing, but at the same time it was vastly annoying because I wanted those men to get a good night's sleep.
>
> Finally Arnold W—— came to my assistance and between us we found enough places for everybody. I shall never forget the sight of him wandering in a bored sort of way down the street, swinging his stick and appearing in every particular like a country gentleman who had you out for a week-end and took pardonable pride in showing you over his pet dairy farm.
>
> As a matter of fact, half our labor was wasted, for my wagoners insisted on sleeping in their escort wagons. Either the Fourth of July stuff failed utterly to impress them, or they cherished the belief that Army canvas will stop anything. As a matter of fact, it will stop shrapnel, even when it doesn't keep out rain. I suppose the shrapnel bounces and the rain doesn't.

Even if certain parlor military critics on this side of the water might have their doubts about the ability of canvas to stop shrapnel, that conception of a shrapnel bombardment "bouncing" off the tents is worthy of Dumas and *D'Artagnan*.

This account of "A Night Expedition," on the other hand, is pure American:

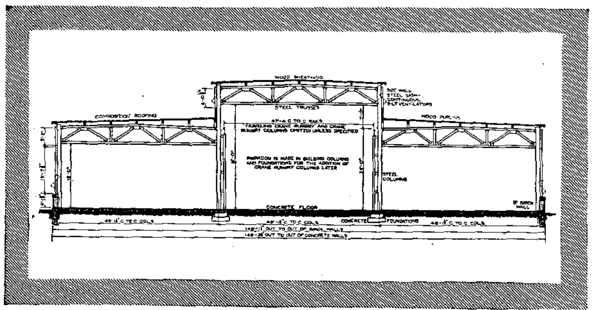
> Dear Daddy:
>
> The last time I wrote you, way back in V——, I believe I told you I was a sort of observer with the Fifth. Observer? Ha! Now that we are back in winter billets I can afford to laugh, and you can, too. So laugh.
>
> In the interim I have done about everything except command a regiment. Now that it is all over I am still a very meek Second Lieutenant with so many bosses that I hardly dare move. But, hell, I have lived!
>
> At that I am still ordnance officer for the regiment, also wireless reconnaissance officer, in charge of the regimental mess (lots of reconnaissance there, too), and general goat. But meanwhile I have been everything.
>
> It started one pitch-black night when I took Supply and Headquarters of the



Austin No. 10 Standard showing special front
(Standard Steel Car Co.)

Austin No. 10 Standard, 150 x 400 ft., built for the Standard Steel Car Co. of Hammond, Ind.

Get Under Cover Before Snow Flies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TRAVELING CRANE RUNWAY AND CRANE RUNWAY COLUMNS OMITTED UNLESS SPECIFIED
PROVISION IS MADE IN BUILDING COLUMNS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR THE ADDITION OF CRANE RUNWAY COLUMNS LATER
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CONCRETE FLOOR
8" BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
OUT TO OUT OF BRICK WALLS
OUT TO OUT OF CONCRETE WALLS

No. 10 Standard is approximately 150 ft. wide and may be built any length in multiples of 20 ft. The center aisle is approximately 50 ft. wide with a clearance of 31 ft. to the bottom chords of the roof trusses. Two side aisles 50 ft. wide with 18 ft. clearance provide ample space for machine-shop work and assembling. Special provision is made for shafting requirements.

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Whatever electrical equipment you install, be sure to employ a competent electrical contractor. Such contractors use Habirshaw Wire—*and all other equipment of equal and standard quality*. Such a standard of quality in materials and equipment insures continuous efficiency of the electric installation.

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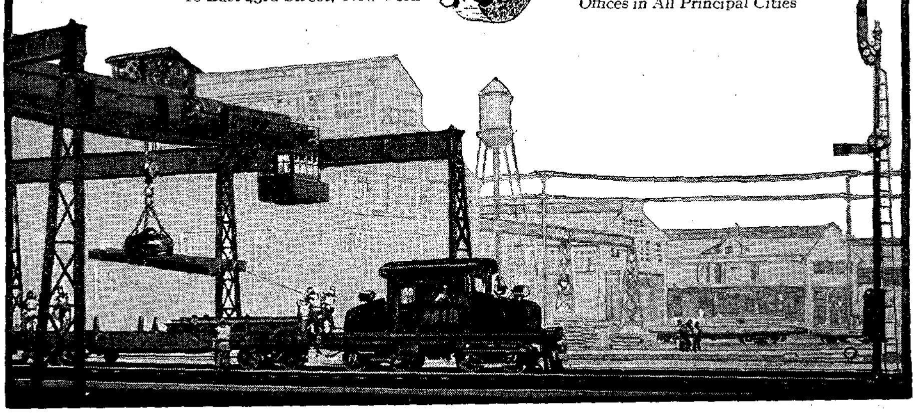


Second Battalion on a long hike to entrain for parts unknown. At the last minute they turned over a section or two from each battery so that I had about as much as a battery to pile out into the night with.

It was glorious. You couldn't see a thing, and all you could hear were the wagons crashing off the invisible road, and my beloved mule-skinners raising their voices to Heaven in heroic Gargantuan curses.

The major who gave me the job said I had to break the record in getting there and in entraining, and, by gosh! we did it—with the odds and ends of the regiment. I even had a dentist whom I made help load mules and a doctor who drove a four-line hitch and swore better even than my wagon corporal.

We were to start loading at 4 A.M. and we pulled in at three instead, after a long rest on the road, where my rolling-kitchen (after threatening to explode and give away the whole position) served us hot coffee and steak.

We had to wait while the outfit ahead finished entraining, but that gave me time to water the horses and put a few men under arrest and generally get things straightened out.

Then we pinned back our ears and went to it. I loaded horses at five places at once, mules at another, *matériel* at two, and rations and forage at another. There wasn't much racket and while it looked rather confused it really worked out surprizingly well. I think I must have walked miles that night with a long whip in one hand and a flashlight in the other (sort of modern *Simon Legree*), prodding men out of dark corners where they had dropt to snatch a few seconds' sleep.

I recall having been decently civil to only one human being and that was the Major, who rode up to know how things were going. To him I smiled beatifically, waved my arm at the wild whirl dimly visible in the dark, and said everything was going very nicely.

He told me I was a damn liar, also smiled, and, like a gentleman, went away again to let me work it out. As it turned out, we came under the wire a half-hour ahead of the nearest outfit. We were able to serve out a piping hot breakfast, and let all hands turn in to get some sleep an hour before the train pulled out.

My word, but wasn't it blissful to lie back on the gas-masks and junk, and know that you had a good long rest ahead! Of course we had to pry horses apart at the stops, and all the usual things happened, but we didn't lose anything and came through in quite decent order.

We detrained after dark again with a lot of new and rather nervous officers standing around and telling us what to look out for. The reverse process was easier, of course, but I was held up at the end by an ungodly quantity of forage, which I had to invent transportation for. This took time, so I broke no records this time. I relieved my mind on my orderly. He went off a bank backwards in the dark, horse on top, and I cursed out his supposedly dead body until he and the horse climbed up together, both rather subdued.

Then we moved out, all a bit stiff and hungry, and hiked, and hiked, and hiked. We had a wooden guide with us. He looked quite imposing in occasional flashes of light—battered helmet, long drooping mustaches, jutting chin, calm profile, enormous horse, quite like one of the cuirassiers of Milhaud who went up the slope of Mt. St. Jean. But he knew absolutely nothing.

Well, anyhow, we got there eventually,

and Arnold W—— met us with a cane and an English accent and was rather vague about billets, and I raised my voice and cursed anew. And he was as charmingly imperturbable as he always is, under fire or anywhere else, and eventually I found places for all the horses and all the mules and all the men and *matériel*, except myself. So I crawled into a fish-wagon on to a sack of oats, and became blissfully unconscious.

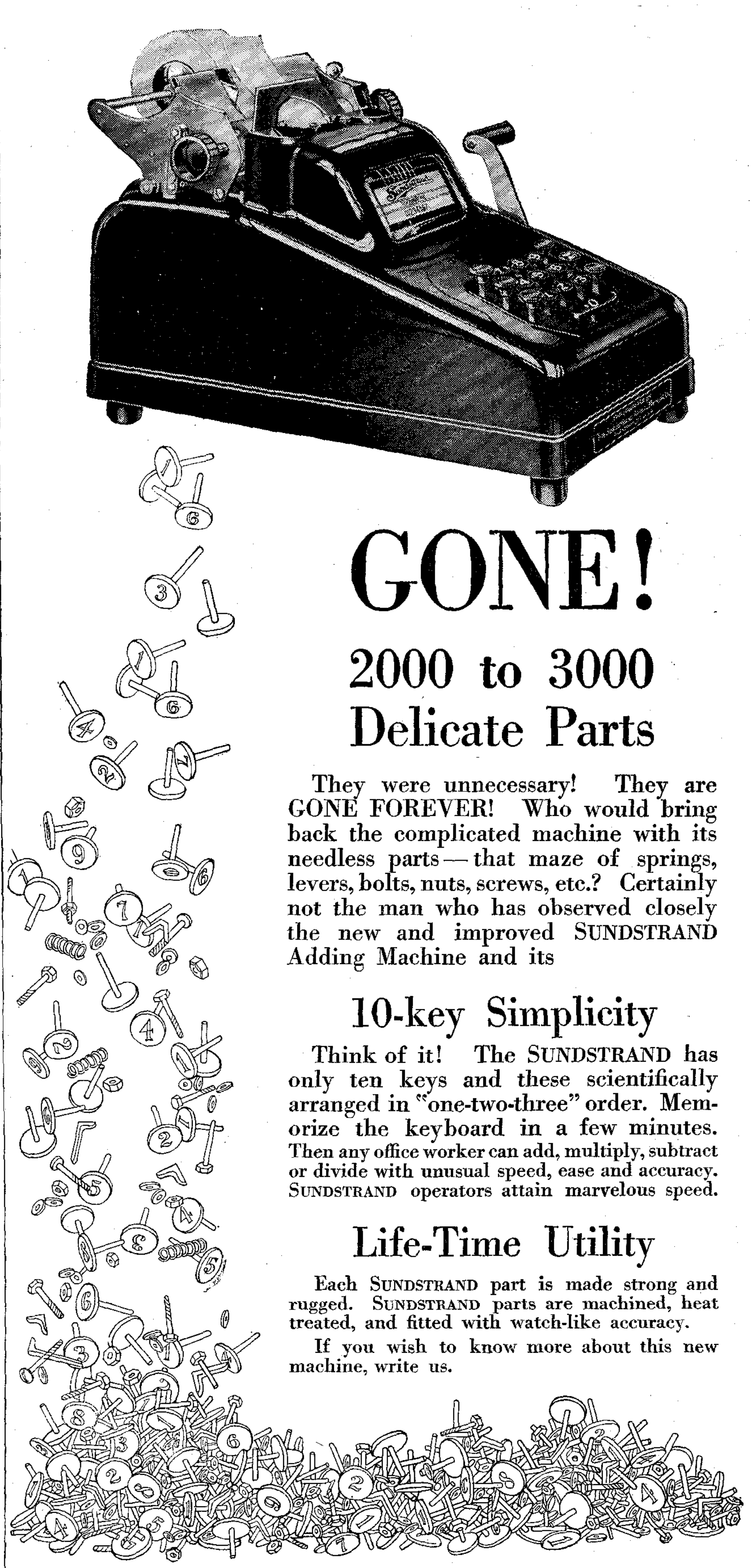
But war is not all fighting and hardships, even hardships accepted with the splendid optimism, humor, and courage characteristic of these new warriors from America. One memorable evening—

There was a band concert in the square ending in a blare of glory, just at dusk, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Mr. Rouget de l'Isle's masterpiece. I should like to paint for you the picture, but you can imagine it as it must have looked. There was the sun going down behind the black church-spire, the shadows on the hills around all turning indigo and lavender against the snow, the crowd of people about the square, kiddies dancing and playing on the outskirts, women in the center, hands under their shawls for warmth, babies in wooden sabots at their skirts, French soldiers, *en permission*, mostly infantry, with here and there the rakish blue tam-o'-shanter of a Chasseur Alpin or the red fez and crescent of a Chasseur d'Afrique, and, wandering through it all, benevolent, kindly, care-free, that greatest institution of modern times—the American buck private. With his hands in his pockets, jingling "*bokoo frankies*," a Christmas quid in his cheek, and a Christmas breath floating mistily out into the frosty air, no Roman emperor has anything on him. He has a nod and a *bong joo* for everybody, and he gets a smile in return, from the withered old *gran'mère* in the white cap and shawl to the flaxen-haired lassie with the cold blue eyes and the warm white smile and the cameo features and the husky shoulders and legs, who rides by sitting sidewise on a huge white horse, her little sabots stuck straight out in front of her and her nose in the air.

The band was still going to it when I left to keep an appointment to tea. Monsieur M—— had very kindly asked me in to have a Christmas cake with him, and I was anxious to see what a real decent better-class French home would be like. Monsieur M—— is now, like many other people in this town, a refugee from further north, but with a difference. He lives with a relative—*chez lui*, so to speak, and is therefore a sort of king of the refugees. Before the war he was a big contractor at a place which is now as historic as Little Round Top, and he still has a very considerable fortune left to help his townspeople.

I found them all sitting around the fire waiting for me—two kids, the old *gran'mère*, the man himself, and his little wren of a wife. He represents an entirely different class of Frenchman from the type around here (such as my present host). He has the long, straight, high-bridged nose, the broad forehead, the clear, wide-open eyes, the flexible, expressive hands, that we have learned to recognize as the true French type at its best.

It was all quite formal at first. Then we sat down; there was a formal talk and the tea began. It consisted, first, of black pudding, or blood sausage. And you don't know what a relief it was to be with people who knew enough to be formal once in a while. I bowed and mine host bowed and his little wife smiled at me and pulled up a



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10-key Simplicity

Think of it! The SUNDSTRAND has only ten keys and these scientifically arranged in "one-two-three" order. Memorize the keyboard in a few minutes. Then any office worker can add, multiply, subtract or divide with unusual speed, ease and accuracy. SUNDSTRAND operators attain marvelous speed.

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If you wish to know more about this new machine, write us.

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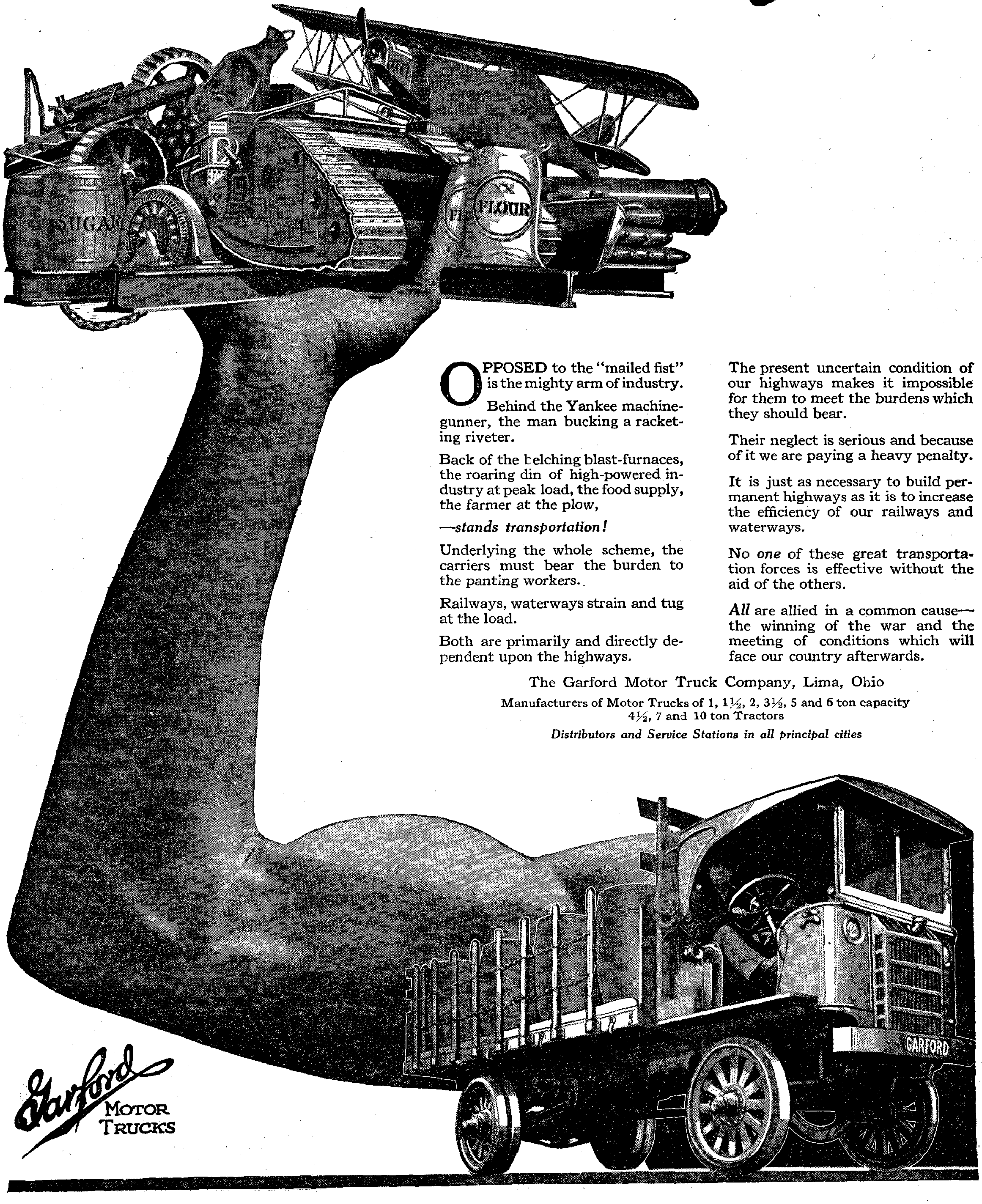


OPPOSED to the "mailed fist" is the mighty arm of industry.

Behind the Yankee machine-gunner, the man bucking a racketing riveter.

Back of the belching blast-furnaces, the roaring din of high-powered industry at peak load, the food supply, the farmer at the plow,

—*stands transportation!*

Underlying the whole scheme, the carriers must bear the burden to the panting workers.

Railways, waterways strain and tug at the load.

Both are primarily and directly dependent upon the highways.

The present uncertain condition of our highways makes it impossible for them to meet the burdens which they should bear.

Their neglect is serious and because of it we are paying a heavy penalty.

It is just as necessary to build permanent highways as it is to increase the efficiency of our railways and waterways.

No *one* of these great transportation forces is effective without the aid of the others.

All are allied in a common cause—the winning of the war and the meeting of conditions which will face our country afterwards.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of Motor Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity
4½, 7 and 10 ton Tractors
Distributors and Service Stations in all principal cities

Garford
Motor
Trucks

chair for me at the table. Then there were Lorraine tarts and honey cakes and a kind of light biscuit and some old, old cobwebby bottles full of a *vin* that never grew in this *pays* or this generation. After this was over mine host brought forth a jug of Mirabelle, which is a very delightful cordial, made from prunes, and we fell to talking about everything. It was a delight to talk with these people, their accent was clear as a bell and as easy to understand as English. They were so quick and responsive that, after those country people, it was like talking to a different race.

Moreover, and above all, my bearded Hermes did not seize this opportunity to complain to me of the doings of some of my men or the evil habits of my horses. Instead, he talked of Clemenceau, and the situation in Italy, and the movements of troops he himself had seen, and what his friend who is in the Assembly said about some one else in the Assembly who is not his friend, and so forth. And the little lady asked me questions about America, what Christmas was like there, and were my parents living, and was I married, and would I like the recipe for the honey cake, and what did the crossed guns on my collar mean, and was the American helmet as comfortable as the French casque, and would there really be five million Americans here by June!

The girl was really a young lady and it was beneath her dignity to talk to a *sous-lieutenant*, but there were some things she wanted to know. One was, Are American girls really all beautiful, besides being fabulously wealthy? Another was, How long had I been talking French and did I find it difficult to understand the patois of these people here? And the last was a wish that I had been able to visit them in their real home *devant la guerre*. Amen.

The boy, a thick-set youngster with a big square head and quick-witted eyes, opened up last, but was full of confidences about a friend of his who was a *sous*-officer in the Blue Devils. And he described with great interest the blowing up of their home, and the *éclats* of the *obus*, and how the Turcos cheered as they ran, and what knives they carried, and what he was going to be after he had gone to St. Cyr, and how *drôle* it was to watch the American *soldats* helping the French farmers kill their *cochons*.

It was all very pleasant and cozy and homelike and I shouldn't have missed it for a great deal. It made one feel quite like a gentleman again instead of a combination of Nero, *Uriah Heep*, and "Gyp the Blood." And the strange part of it all, I mused to myself as I plowed home in the night, was that a week before this same man had gone for one of our battery commanders with a long sharp knife, and this call of mine was the last stage of a rather difficult patching-up process. It is all a question of understanding, I reckon.

That night, at the officers' mess, it was very gay indeed. The walls were gay with banners and lanterns and Christmas greens. The Colonel's room sported the regimental standard and the colors crossed above a fireplace, which roared a cheerful Yuletide warmth. The waiters wore white coats and aprons and jaunty cooks' caps and the tablecloths and cutlery shone spotless. The cook presided over a spotless kitchen, a grin on his face, and from it issued sugar-cured ham, crisp green salad, huge, crisp smoking turkeys, fried sweet yams, stacks of flaky pumpkin and mince pies, and piles of cakes. To top it all, we had fine juicy wild-boar steak and real American coffee from the States. We ate and ate.

Suddenly, every one burst into song. The Colonel and the Battery Commander came in from the other room and it was such a scene as Kipling describes when he talks about the mess-nights of the White Hussars.

We sang some Christmas songs and we sang some college songs. We sang the famous epic which begins, "A lady in jail, yes a lady in jail, with her face turned to the wall." We sang "*Integer Vitæ*" and "Pack Up Your Troubles" and "Abdul dul Abul bul Emir" and "God Help Kaiser Bill" and "The Long, Long Trail." Then, as a final splurge, we all stood up and I started them off on "The Battery Mule" and "The Red Guidon." As the last notes of that died away, here was the General, who was a guest of Colonel A——, calling for another song. And what should that be but your own song, the Fifth Field Artillery song, "The Caissons."

The General led it, as was his right, for was not he, too, an old battery commander of the Fifth? So for a minute rank was forgotten and we were all just brothers in the oldest and best regiment in the service. And I dare say the shade of our first Battery Commander, Alexander Hamilton, must have looked down upon us and smiled as we marched down the snowy street still singing, "And those caissons go rolling along, Keep them rolling, And those caissons go rolling along."

A MOTORISTS' MOLOCH, AND SOME SQUIRMS OF HIS VICTIMS

FROM time to time there have arisen magistrates able to put the fear of consequences into the motorist who motors not wisely but too fast. Greatest of all these is Magistrate Frederick B. House, whose sacrificial altar adorns the New York Traffic Court, at 301 Mott Street. So sizable have been his fines, so merciless his judgments, that he has been called "The Motorists' Moloch," and it is said that you have but to mention his name in order to send cold chills down the backs of all auto-drivers, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, wherever they roam.

The reason for these icy vertebral tremors, it appears, is not that Magistrate House prefers grilled motorist to any other diet, but that he is very, very wise. Speedsters, reckless drivers, "smokers," unlicensed drivers, and other "misdemeanants of the road" have given him a post-graduate course in tricks that are dark—and usually vain. He collected $126,010 in fines from them last year, expects to do equally well this year, and trusts that they are better citizens because of him.

Among the yarns that it is not profitable to tell to Magistrate House, this one of a man who said he had violated the speed ordinance in order not to obstruct traffic is mentioned by *Motor Life:*

"Your honor, if I had got stalled on that hill," explained the ingenious defendant, "I would have blocked traffic. I had to let her out for all she was worth—and she's only worth twenty-one miles an hour—to get to the top so as——"

"Did you tell the officer," asked the Court, "that you had to get your young

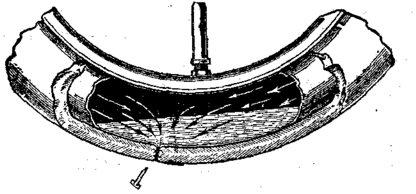


Diagram Showing the Action of Kor-Ker

KOR-KER is a compound boxed in powder form. Mixed with water, is readily installed through valve stem. KOR-KER is forced into the puncture by the air pressure, compressed into a cement plug and becomes part of the tube. Same action occurs in sealing slow leaks.

Before Kor-Ker Punctures were unavoidable

But for over six years thousands of motorists have been *free of punctures and slow leaks* and have increased their tire mileage by using

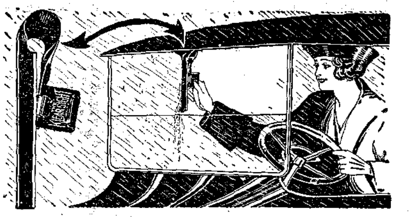
KOR-KER Tire Treatment

Preserves Rubber,—positively beneficial. Not a filler.

Seals punctures—*stops* slow leaks—*reduces* blowouts to a minimum. Maintains *normal inflation.* These are absolute facts which can be verified.

3 or 3½" tires $8.00 for set 4 tires
4 or 4½" tires $10.00 for set 4 tires
5 or 5½" tires $14.00 for set 4 tires

Price includes Installation Device. *If there isn't a Kor-Ker dealer near you write us direct.* We will send you detailed facts and figures.



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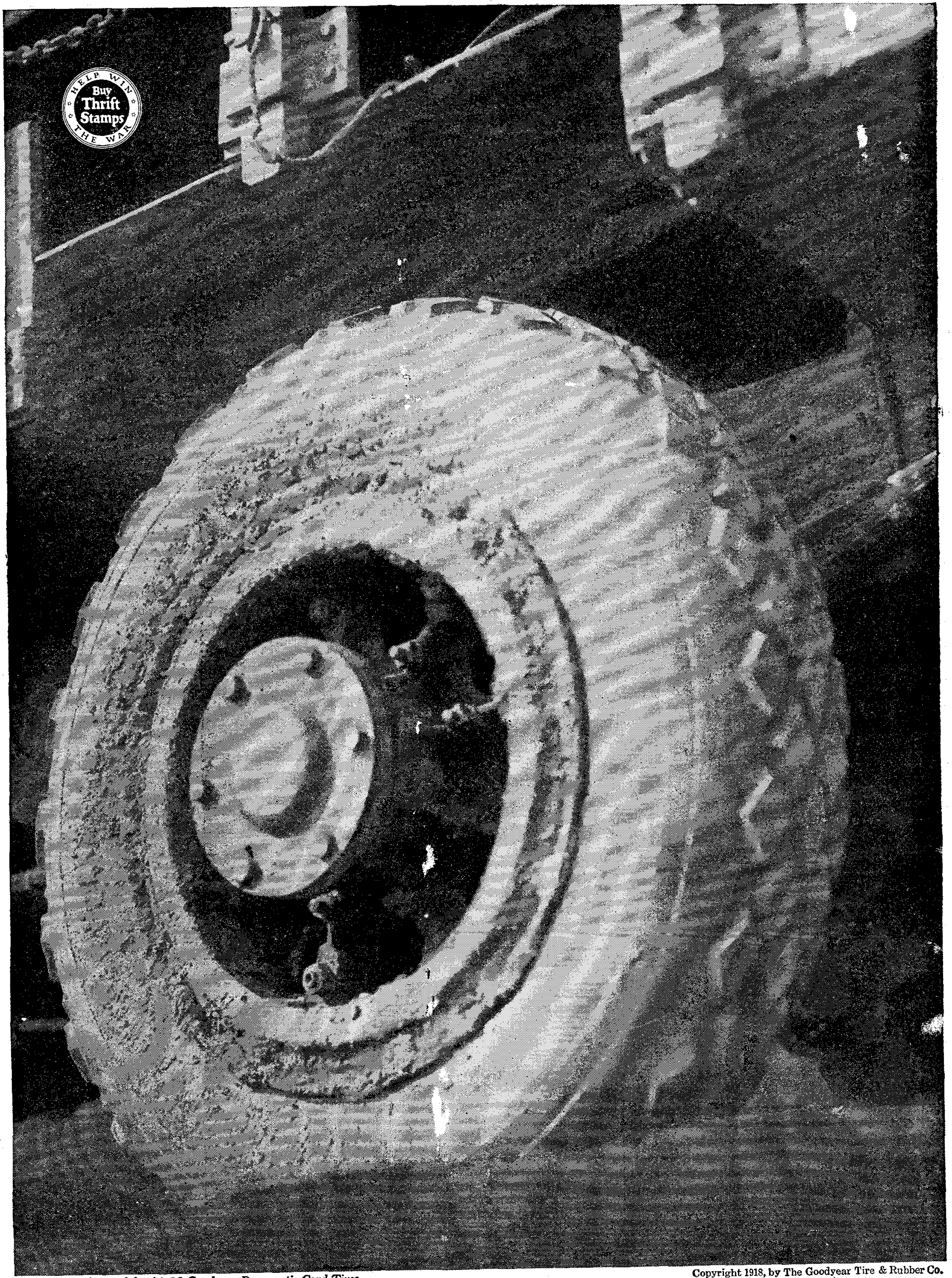
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Buy Thrift Stamps
THE WAR

Photograph of one of the 44x10 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Tires now in daily service on the Goodyear Akron-to-Boston truck fleet

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

The Proof of the Pudding

THE present sensational popularity of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Tires for Motor Trucks is in vivid contrast to the conditions of their development.

Several years ago, when we first equipped our own trucks with experimental pneumatics, they were a favorite target for ridicule and scorn.

Even in their crude state, however, these pioneer pneumatic truck tires disclosed such important possibilities as to hold us to their improvement and perfection.

The place they now occupy in relation to motor truck efficiency is the best proof that these possibilities have been realized in fact.

Today, Goodyear Cord Tires for Motor Trucks are serving in 250 American cities, with unexampled usefulness, economy and dispatch.

Their advantages in speed, cushioning power and the reduction of truck depreciation have been demonstrated beyond question in actual service.

Their capacity for increasing lubricant and fuel mileages, for enlarging areas of profitable operation, for affording maximum traction under all conditions, are matters of indisputable record.

In all manner of safe-conduct rapid-transit, in both passenger and freight service, they are establishing new standards of competence and worth.

All the virtues of Goodyear Cord Tires for Motor Trucks that have been evident elsewhere are spectacularly reaffirmed in our Akron-to-Boston motor transport experience.

Over a 1500-mile circuit, in summer and winter service, our seven-truck fleet is regularly plying on an average round-trip schedule of less than 8 days.

Shod with pneumatic tires, these trucks attain speeds in excess of 30 miles an hour, and even during 20-below-zero January weather they kept going when rail freight was stalled.

Such performance has a meaning for every truck manufacturer and user, so important that it cannot safely be disregarded.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

Pure Milk
TRADE MARK REG.
Carnation BRAND
STERILIZED EVAPORATED MILK
AN UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK
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Try Carnation Milk for One Week!

Carnation Milk Week, Aug. 15 to 22

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Carnation Milk provides a safe milk supply for the home. It is just pure cow's milk evaporated to the consistency of cream and sterilized. It is more economical than ordinary milk because there is no waste.

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For those who are in a hurry, or who have not the time to devote to hunting through more pretentious works, it will come as a godsend. To the man of business, the speaker, *writer, stenographer, correspondent,* etc., it will prove an invaluable aid. With it in your pocket you can avoid all the ordinary mistakes in speaking or writing.

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BIG SAVING ON FUEL WITH MY Rapid Fireless Cooker

Be sure to get my special low factory price. Saving in fuel is now every woman's duty and my Rapid saves two-thirds fuel cost. Saves on food. Better living.

30 Days' Trial Free

Test my Rapid thoroughly. Money back if not satisfactory. Aluminum-lined throughout. Full set of aluminum utensils. Ask for free book of recipes.

William Campbell Co.
Dept. 50, Detroit, Mich.

lady companion to church in time to sing in the choir and would return afterward for the summons if he would——"

"What I said was ——"

"Now, Mr. Dash," cut in the magistrate, "you've interrupted me three times up to now. Once is forgivable, twice is annoying, three times is exasperating. Permit me to finish. Did you or did you not say you had to get the young lady to church and would return?"

"Yes."

"Hm! The facts in this case bear out my opinion that you should be fined in the sum of $100."

This doubling up of two excuses, both bad, was improved upon by a youthful chauffeur who gave six reasons, namely, a dependent wife and five small children, for special leniency in his case. Magistrate House had the matter investigated. The chauffeur had been working fast, but not quite fast enough. When the investigator called, two children had been borrowed from the neighbors, and the chauffeur's wife was out trying to collect the other three.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

ONLY less important than the battle-line itself, in these days that follow heavy fighting by American troops, is the great Red-Cross organization that extends everywhere behind the lines to gather up and save as many as humanly possible of those who had to pay the price of victory. "It will give a little comfort to many mothers to know how hard we are trying to stand by the boys to the end," writes a Red-Cross worker from "Somewhere Over There."

He continues, not glossing over the somberness of war's somberest side, but showing that even the somberest side has its victories, nevertheless:

While I was in Paris we began to get our own boys in the hospitals here. Nurses, American, were sent up (we have sixty now) and put into every hospital where there were Americans. There was some difficulty in overcoming the resistance of the French *médicin-en-chefs*, but after two cases who had been given up as lost pulled through with our nurses to chick them up, the French called for more. Later, as our boys came in increasing numbers, we took over one hospital entirely, putting in A. R. C. doctors and nurses with only a few French as interpreters. At the last evacuation the Frenchmen, who had come in after the Compiègne battle, wept copiously, begging not to be sent away to a French hospital again.

Hand in hand with the nurses we have a number of the Smith unit assigned to visit each hospital, looking up American boys, taking them smokes, fruit, reading-matter, writing letters, doing everything that can be done to keep them cheered. Besides these girls we have two pastors on the same work and one man (inference not intended). When one of our boys fails to pull through, as unhappily must follow from time to time, one of our pastors sees to the funeral arrangements, reads the service, and makes a careful record of the resting-place, finally writing a personal letter to the boy's folks back home, telling how and why, and, if possible, some of the boy's exploits at the Front. If one of our boys is dying there is always a nurse, American, or some one else to watch out the night beside him—and there are always Americans winding up the hill with his French guard of honor behind the American flag that covers him.

I'm not writing a very cheerful letter, am I? But this is our work. One other thing we do. There are a number of American units stationed with the French, drawing French rations. Whether they get enough or not I don't know, but they don't think they do, so—we come in. We have a large stock of foodstuffs, besides tobacco, and all day long we pile up trucks and *camionettes* and ambulances and side cars with cases and part cases to eke out some unit's mess—canned fruit, American coffee, milk, sugar, jam, even corned-beef hash, for many of them haven't seen bully beef for months, and it tastes good. I wish you could have seen the painful grins that appeared while our fifty Virginia hams lasted. It seemed as tho those boys would stretch their smiles all around their necks—they'd swallow and lick their lips every time before they would rather tentatively ask us if it were true that they could have a ham.

Usually, however, it is tobacco, and once in a while, like yesterday, two American boys wandered in and we learned that they were from a battalion of machine-gunners just down from Cantigny going the Lord knows where. They had been given an hour to roam about town. We had ten minutes—put two and a half cases on a *camionette* and raced down to the park. I finally found their Colonel, the bugles were already sounding, asked him if he would tell me where to put the tobacco and was turned over to a second-lieutenant. We rushed back; he yelled at a truck-load of men to come over and get some cigarets and put them on the ammunition-wagon. You should have seen that crowd pour over all four sides of that truck. I was putting down the back of my *camionette*, but was unceremoniously swept aside by the flood. The cases were slid out, the first one falling to the ground because so many men grabbed no one could get a hold. Before I knew one had left, I saw the last one go sailing from the hands of the two boys carrying it, fifteen feet up, on and almost over the other side of the ammunition-wagon. Then the bugle sounded again and a train of grinning boys, clear-eyed, hard-muscled, fit, slid past around the corner leaving nothing but a smell of burned gas and an ache to be with them. They had been thirty-five days up there, a great bunch of boys. Don't ever say that our boys haven't a glorious "morale."

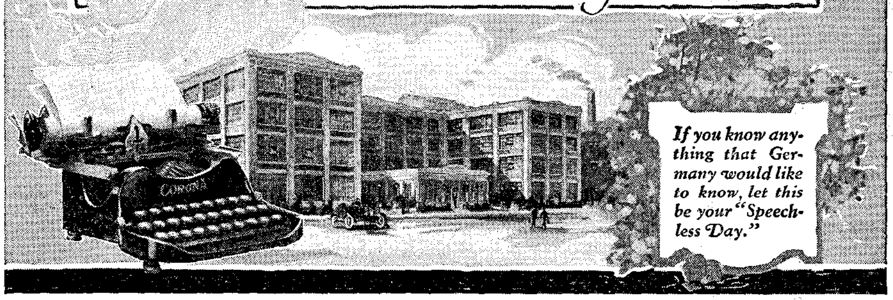
In an earlier letter the same writer describes the cure of a young soldier suffering from one of those forms of mental derangement that sometimes follows shell-shock, and constitutes a medicopsychical problem of the gravest order:

One of the pastors here did a neat thing yesterday. There are a number of boys in one of our hospitals here suffering from shell-shock and in various stages of temporary mental upset. He found one of them lying with his face to the wall, cringing up into a small bundle. "I'm the man!" he cried; "You've got me! the French are after me, and they're going to shoot me at sunrise," and more talk like that.

The pastor lied like a fish. He said to the boy: "Didn't you know? That's all right now."

"What do you mean?"

"See this?" and he pointed to the red cross on his collar. "The Red Cross sent



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As soon as you know Corona you understand why it has outgrown two factories and now occupies this big, new, modern plant. Six pounds of compact writing efficiency, Corona goes with you and works for you anywhere, inviting you by its simplicity to do much of your own typing; and the neat legibility of the work—letters as intimate as you like—clean, businesslike copy with carbon records if you wish—these are but high spots in Corona's roster of reasons why.

Changing the Custom of Years is a big job for a little machine—but Corona bids fair to accomplish it.

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CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine

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STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Does He Receive Your Letters?

Thousands of letters to soldiers go astray despite the efforts of the P. O. Department. The causes are illegible, incomplete addresses, and the fact that no soldier has a fixed address. The remedy is

LECKY'S CORRECTLY ADDRESSED WAR ENVELOPES

For writing soldiers and sailors

Printed for each Cantonment, Training Camp, the Navy, and for Expeditionary Forces. You fill in the blank spaces and the letter follows him. Usefulness apparent on sight.

Package 30 envelopes with 5 gummed labels for packages sent postpaid for 25c.

In ordering give your boy's address and branch of service.

ROBERT LECKY, Jr., Box 915, RICHMOND, VA.

Soldiers are sending them to their home-folks. Wanted more distributors among stationers, drug, cigar and department stores.

Private John Doe
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Company Battery
American Expeditionary Forces.

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by *Eleanor Gilbert*, is a new book of right-down-to-the-minute advice for the live-wire woman worker of to-day. It will show you how to get ahead in business through practical application of the definite plans she proposes, no matter what position you may now occupy. Send for it to-day.
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Ring-in on P. A. if your smokeappetite is howling-hungry for quality tobacco!

Make a break for some Prince Albert and plug-the-gap-that-gets-your-smokegoat! For it's high-gear happiness and content that P. A. certainly will pass your way! And, you'll take such a shine to its refreshing flavor, and fragrance, and coolness!

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You never do tire of P. A. You're just as full of that lead-me-to-it spirit at 7 a. m. as you were at 10.30 the night before! Set that down to Prince Albert quality *that's all yours for the say-so!*

Prince Albert is to be had in toppy red bags and tidy red tins; in handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—in that clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

And, behind quality is Prince Albert's exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch. That means *you can smoke* your fill *without a come-back!* Just get the gladnoise of P. A. *quality,* and, P. A. *freedom from bite*—and you'll take the knock out of your smokemotor!

Tell you straight, you're saying something when you demand Prince Albert, for the tidy red tin is the certificate of membership in the hugest smokefraternity the world ever knew! Smokepals by the thousand any way you travel.

Scrap - your - smoke - past! Clamp your taste-o-meter on some Prince Albert and find out at a right-pretty-quick-gait how you and P. A. will mix!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

me here to stop it, and I have stopt it. There are to be no more executions of American boys in France, so that's all settled. I just fixt it all up for you here, so cheer up!"

"You did?" said the boy hopefully, doubtfully. And then came in two Americans followed by a *poilu* carrying their equipment, and, of all things, a gun! He was off again when he saw that. "Here they are! they've got me now, they've got me!"

Well, the pastor saw it was up to him to make good his statement, so he descended on the poor *poilu* like a whirlwind, talking in American for the boy's sake, in French for the *poilu*. He grabbed him by the shoulder, swung him around, shook him until he dropt the gun in staring terror, thinking the pastor was one of the patients, no doubt; picked up the gun and threatened to smash the poor little inoffensive *brancardier* (French ambulance man), finally jammed the gun back into his arms, and rushed him pell-mell out of the door.

"See?" said he, "They won't touch you now. I've fixt it."

And the man with the obsession gulped and said "Thanks."

Next morning the pastor went back. The man was sitting up in bed devouring a huge tray of food, cheerful, happy. "They didn't come this morning," he greeted the pastor. "They didn't come. You sure did fix it, sir. What were they going to shoot me for? I haven't got it straight yet—and how did you do it?"

"Now, never mind, son. I don't know why. I did not ask them. I didn't want any argument. I was sent here to stop it and I did, so don't worry about it any more."

"Yes, sir! thanks awfully!" He even chuckled. "You must have surprized 'em by the way that French guy stept around last night."

By way of epilog: the pastor and the *médicin-en-chef* went around this afternoon talking over cases. When they came into the room of the American boy, the doctor said: "Say, some officer came into this place last night and told that boy something. The guard said the officer himself was crazy, but whatever he told the boy worked—he is hungry to-day, cheerful, wants a bath, and will be well very soon. I wish——"

Well, there's the story—and to top it off, the pastor's conscience troubles him for the falsehood he told the boy, but I doubt not that fib will go down on the right side of the ledger.

An usually good "close-up" of a case of poisoning by the famous Teutonic mustard gas—which is considered strong medicine, even if there are grounds for believing that our own gas experts have surpassed it—is given in a letter from Private Earl Magee, of New Orleans, reprinted in *The Times-Picayune*.

Mr. Magee breaks the news to his parents in this very gentle, not to say cheerful, manner:

"This letter is to let you know that I am progressing nicely and am thoroughly enjoying life. My sojourn in the hospital is quite a rest for me, and I must say a much-needed one, even tho I was admitted after suffering from gas-poisoning. It is quite a relief to get away from the noise of battle with its heavy roar of guns on the fighting-front and from the discomforts of sleeping in dugouts while cats, rats, and cooties did their best to entertain you.

For the first few nights in the hospital I honestly couldn't sleep on the soft beds. I was so accustomed to straw in the hay-lofts, the hard boards in a dugout, or the ground out in the open that I couldn't rest on an honest-to-goodness bed.

I thought that I was a "dead one" several times while at the Front the last time, but luck was with me until the gas disabled me for a while. The Huns came pretty near sending me "west" when they sent over a large quantity of mustard gas on the night of May 27. The gas penetrated the dugout and caught me while I was sleeping. A gas sentry was supposed to be on duty there but for some reason was not posted that night.

And the smell of that gas was awful! It is strong enough in reality to knock you out for good if you get much of it. But that smell—the worst of all. At first I thought that I had come out unhurt, but later on in the day my body showed the effects of the gas. The stuff penetrated my clothing and left its mark on me. Also my eyes came in for a large share of it. Thus the day after I was forced to go to the hospital.

I passed through two field-hospitals before reaching a French hospital for gas patients. There I remained three days. Then I was taken away in an ambulance to a small French city and placed aboard a French hospital train. And that was a ride. Our train pulled out at 11 o'clock at night. We rode all night and all day, reaching Paris at about dusk. After arriving we were rushed to a base hospital in Paris. And that was one time I could sleep on a hospital bed, for I was so tired and weary from the long trip.

But even here our sleep was broken. About midnight I was startled by the shrill cry of a siren whistle. It was warning Paris that *Boche* airplanes were in the vicinity of the city. At the hospital we were rushed to the cellar, where we remained two hours. Then the "all clear" signal was given and we went back to our beds, muttering threats of vengeance against the *Boche* for disturbing our peaceful sleep at such unholy hour of night.

After two days and nights in the Paris hospital a number of us were placed on a real American hospital train. The United States War Department is certainly to be congratulated on its method of transporting the wounded from the Front to the different hospitals. On this train we had every possible convenience. The Red Cross is certainly to be praised for the manner in which it takes care of the wounded soldiers.

My trip ended at Hospital 24 after riding on the American hospital train part of the day and until 10 o'clock at night. Imagine my surprize when, alighting from the truck, I saw Sam Lampton, of Tylertown, Miss., who was with the hospital force. He is the second man I have seen within the last year that I had known before enlisting in the Army. Emmet Robins, of Tylertown, and George Ben Lampton, William Lampton, and Charlie Foster, all of Columbia, Miss., are of the hospital force here and visited me.

There is no use in worrying about me. It won't be long before I can be marked duty. We are being treated royally by the nurses and doctors, and have been so at every hospital we went through. It was great to see real American nurses and doctors again and cheered us up considerably. I've met boys in this hospital unit from all parts of Mississippi and Louisiana. They treat me fine. Sam

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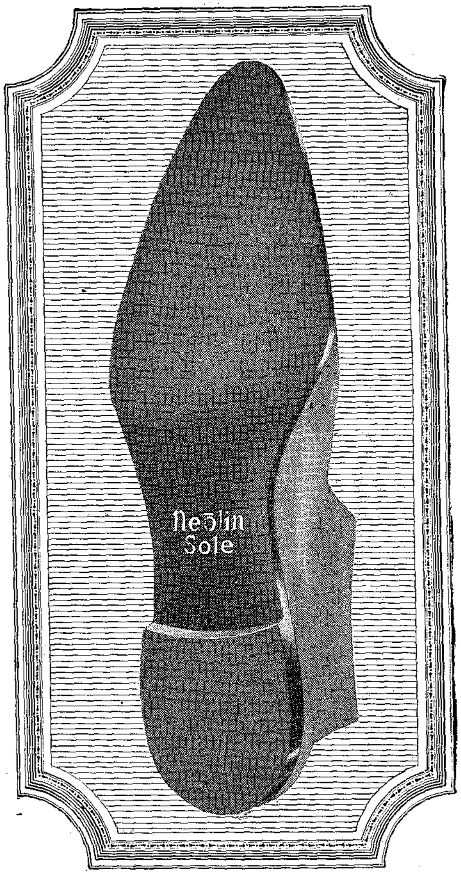

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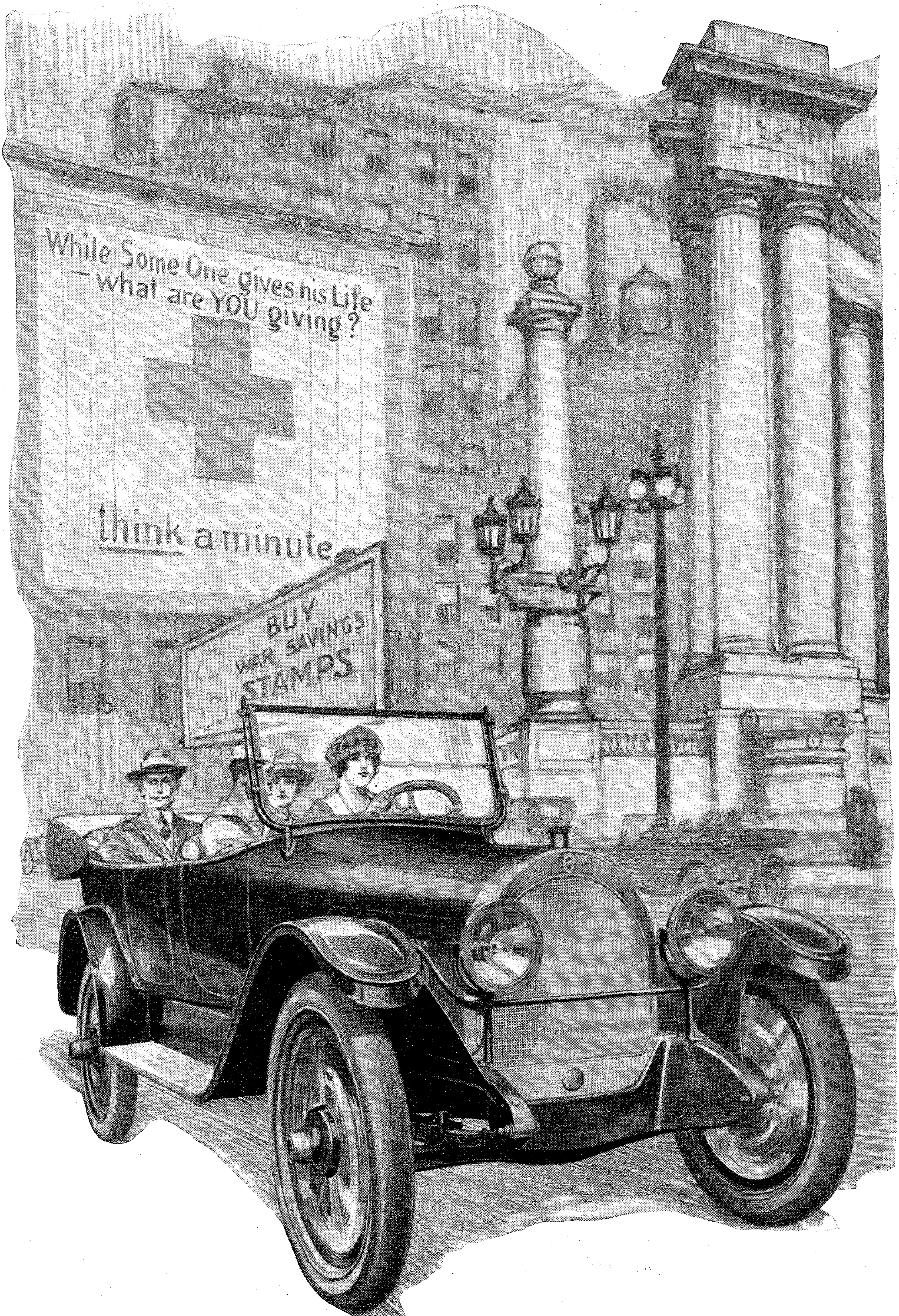
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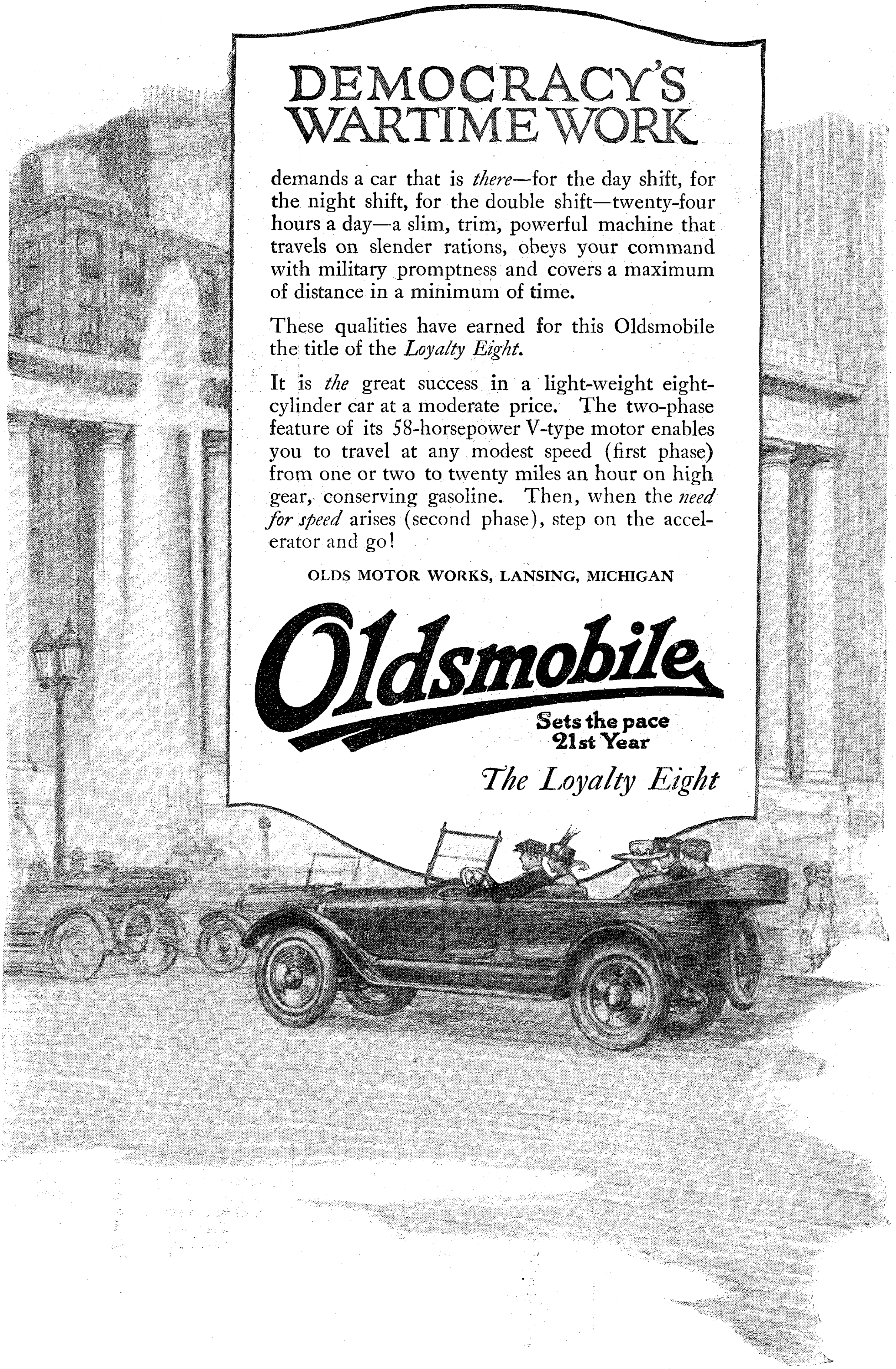

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comes in every night to see me and brings fresh cherries and oranges. I was lucky to get into a hospital made up of "Dixie" attendants for it makes me feel more at home. Now don't worry about me. I'll be all right in a few days and can rejoin my regiment. It takes a little time to cure gas cases. It doesn't seem natural to be so far back of the lines. Everything is so quiet. I actually miss the roar of heavy guns and the bursts of shells and grenades.

Our work over here isn't easy, but it has its compensations. Altho we may not particularly fancy some of the jobs in the trenches at times, we usually look back upon them without bitterness. They were for the cause. But it appeals to a man's pride when he thinks that after the war he can look back into the past and catch a glimpse of the time he spent on the battle-line in France during the world's greatest war—treasures in a soldier's memory. But best of all, he can have a clear conscience which will speak: "You were a man."

I presume the United States is full of enthusiasm over the fact that the boys of America are proving themselves equal to the best German soldiers and can hold their own with the crack Teutonic regiments.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY SENDS A CAR OF FLOUR TO FRANCE.—Herndon, Fairfax County, Virginia, has discovered a way of extending its hospitality, which seems to be of the true Southern sort, across the sea and right into the midst of the French families that need it most. In three days the people subscribed the wheat for a car of flour, the local milling company ground it free for its part, and one of the local baking companies contributed sacks to put it in. It is now on its way, a gift to France.

The wheat harvest is just beginning all over the country. Perhaps Herndon, suggests one of the citizens who promoted the movement to give a car of flour to France, may have started a campaign that other wheat-raising communities will follow. It was easier than he imagined would be possible; farmers, millers, and bakers were glad to cooperate in filling the car. Then they all got together for a little community celebration; and, after listening to stirring stories from France, brought by two invalided French officers, says the Herndon *Observer:*

The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the Sunday-school escort led the way to the car at the station and the trucks of flour which had been contributed by the citizens of Herndon and vicinity to the glorious sufferers of France who had sacrificed so much. The service of dedication was performed by Rev. Pearse Pinch. The first sack was loaded by ex-Governor Montague, who kindly officiated in the place of Governor Davis. The Pathé weekly made films for a moving picture which it is hoped will be the means of getting the suggestion to not only all through Virginia, but all parts of the country.

Heavy.—" My daughter is going to Professor Wombat, the eminent pianist."

" How's his touch? "

" Pretty strong. Four dollars a lesson." —*Kansas City Journal.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Hair-Raising Russia.—What the Bolsheviki need from the United States is fewer commissions and more safety razors. —*Washington Post.*

Retiring Ways.—By this time there is not much about strategic retreats that the Crown Prince has not thoroughly learned. —*Washington Evening Star.*

Precedent.—SHE (considering vacation)—" I wonder who started this fad of going to the mountains, anyway? "

HE—" Mohammed, I believe."—*Boston Transcript.*

Can't Be Done.—" A man betrays his-se'f by braggin'," said Uncle Eben. " When I hears a man tellin' 'bout how easy he kin drive a mule, I knows right off he ain't no reg'lar mule-driver."—*Washington Star.*

Alms in Secret.—" You must be crazy, Isabel. I've asked you repeatedly to be economical, and yet you go and order the most expensive fur coat in the shop."

" Well I don't mind being economical, but I do object to looking economical." —*Life.*

A Strange World.—HARASSED DECORATOR—" I'm very sorry, mum, I 'aven't been able to paper your two top bedrooms. They took away my last man a week ago for the Army. Seems to me they think more of this 'ere war than they do of paper-'anging."—*Punch.*

Flatly Impossible.—" Yes," said Simpkins, " I want to do my bit, of course, so I thought I'd raise some potatoes."

" Well, I thought I would do that," said Smith, " but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Make a Good Job of It.—" Have the boys in Crimson Gulch quit drinking? "

" Yes," replied Bronco Bob.

" Then where do all these bottles come from that are smashed in the road? "

" They're the proof. An empty bottle is a sure sign somebody has quit drinking. Some folks quit over an' over again." —*Washington Star.*

Wow!—Now that Doc Davis has begun his revelations, the Kaiser may realize how sharper than an ulcerated tooth it is to have a thankless dentist. We should have liked to have held the Doc's job and, when it appeared necessary to draw the *kaiserliche* molar, warble as we closed down on the forceps, " The yanks are coming, the yanks are coming!"—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Indian Giver.—Queen Mary sent a beautiful bouquet that had been presented to her to a soldiers' hospital. To show their appreciation, the inmates commissioned one of their number to stand at the hospital gate the following morning, holding the gift, when the queen passed. He did so—with rather unexpected results. Queen Mary, seated in her car, saw the soldier standing there, bouquet in hand, and assuming that he wished to present it to her, she reached out and took it. After she had thanked him, her car passed on.

The soldier stood quite dumfounded—then recovering his speech, he said: " Well, she's pinched 'em."—*Boston Transcript.*

Looks That Way.—TOMMY (who has been wounded for the fourth time)—"I know what it means, mate; them Huns don't want me at this war!"—*London Opinion.*

Indiscreet.—A creel, says the dictionary, is a basket for lobsters or fish.

If these dictionaries aren't careful what they say we will have to censor them.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Only an Ice-Box.—ALICE—"I thought you could keep a secret."

MABEL—"Well, I kept it for a week. Do you think I'm a cold-storage plant?"
—*Boston Transcript.*

Hard on the Object.—"My teacher gave me an awful call-down because I used inter for intern. Was that such a bad mistake, pop?"

"Well, my son, I would call it a grave sort of mistake."—*Baltimore American.*

Spotted.—The identity of the man whose cat got her head fast in the cream pitcher is believed to have been established by recent European events. You remember he cut the cat's head off to save the pitcher, and then broke the pitcher to get the head out. Indications are that he was a German superman of the Junker type.—*New York World.*

The Old Girl's Revenge

(And How She Took It)

> *You are old, Father William,*
> *The young man cried.*
> —Robert Southey.

"You are old, Mother Williams," the young girl cried,
"And you ought to be feeble and gray,
But you're looking as young as I'm looking myself!
Now how do you do it, I pray?"

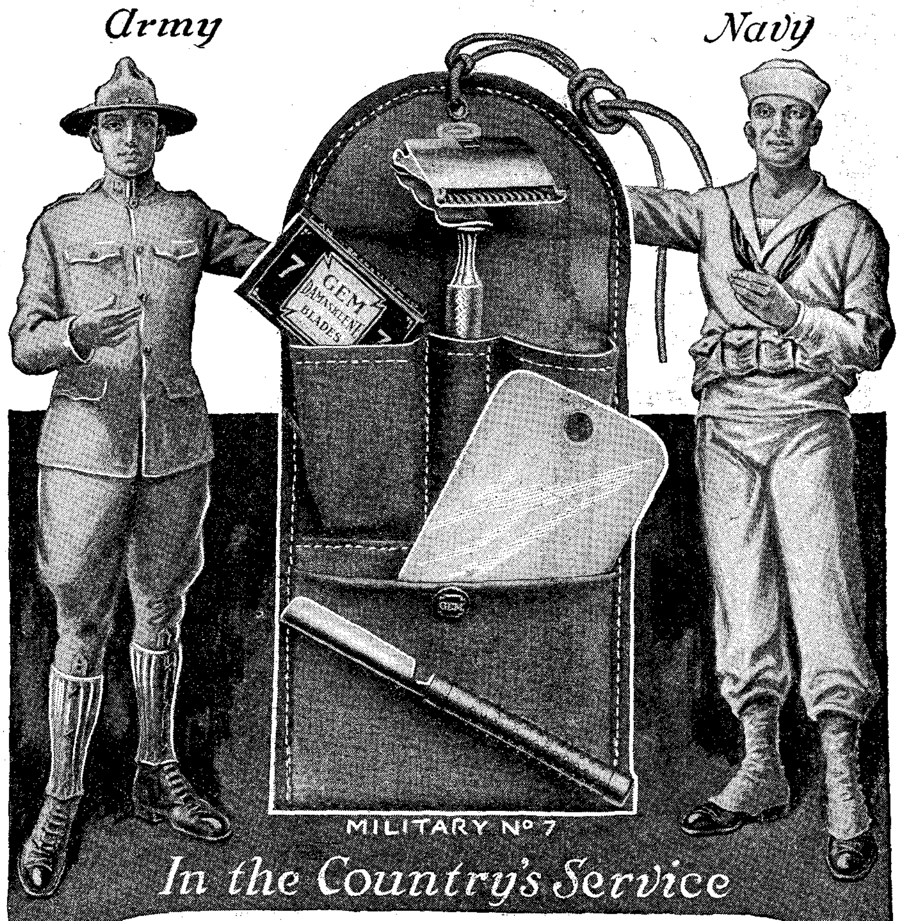
"I fail to see why," Mother Williams replied
As she kicked up her heels in the air,
"I fail to see why I should dress like a frump
When the styles are so easy to wear!"

"You are old, Mother Williams," the young girl cried,
"And 'pleasures with you pass away'
(As Southey remarked in the days that are gone);
So why are you pleasant, I pray?"

"Well, Southey was wrong," Mother Williams replied;
"I motor and movie and skate,
And dance and play cards—which is pleasure enough
To last for a while, I would state."

"You are old, Mother Williams," the young girl cried,
"But with all of the youngsters you play;
You dance with my brothers and flirt with my beau,
And I wish that you'd stop right away!"

"Now, see here, my good girl," Mother Williams replied,
"That's thrice you have said that I'm old;
And I'll marry your beau to repay you for that!"
(And she did, I am credibly told.)
—K. L. ROBERTS, in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*



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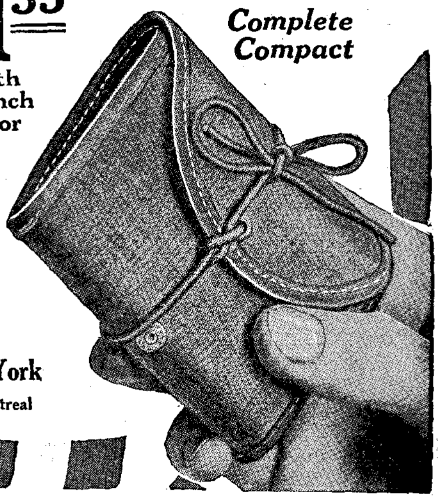

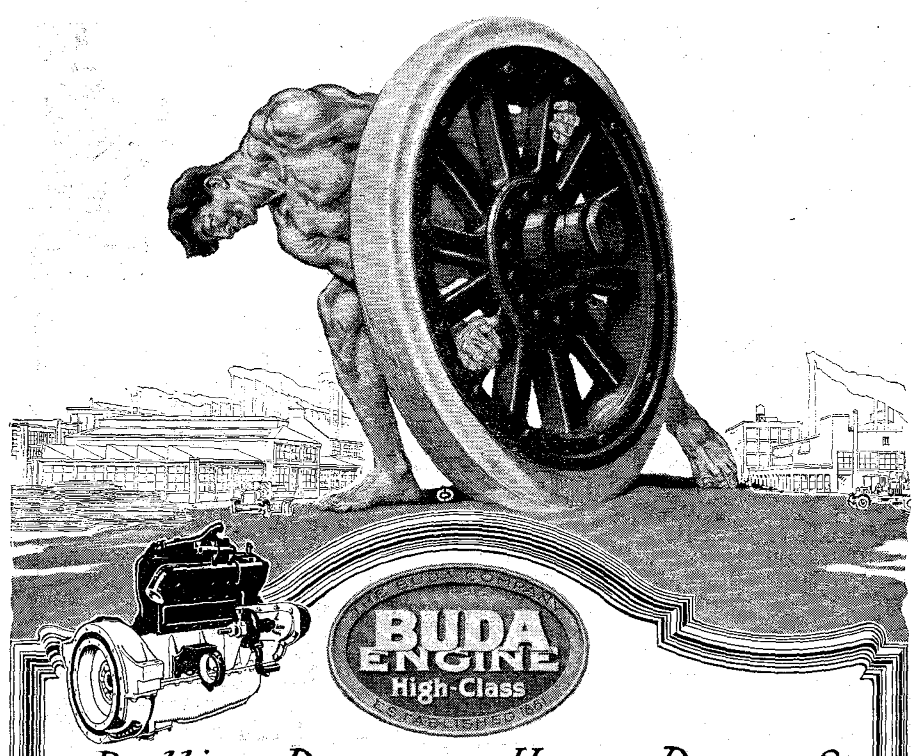

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

July 31.—British casualties for the month are reported to have totaled 67,291.

Premier Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre* estimates German losses since the beginning of the war at 4,760,000.

French report notes the taking of the village of Seringes-et-Nesles by American troops.

The German report claims the repulse of costly Allied attacks and the taking of 24,000 prisoners since July 15.

August 1.—General Mangin's French-American army advances on a twelve-mile front on the west side of the Champagne salient, taking Cramoiselle, Meunière Wood, and Cierges.

Berlin reports the repulse of repeated French "partial attacks," east of Fère-en-Tardenois.

August 2.—French reports note the abandonment of the German positions and the precipitate retreat of the enemy between Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, the entrance of Soissons, the crossing of the Crise, and the taking of Coulonges, Goussancourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux, and Thillois. There is also a considerable advance between Dormans and Reims.

Berlin reports "useless attacks" by the Allied forces between Soissons and Fère-en-Tardenois, which resulted in "complete failure." British and French tanks which crossed the German front lines are said to have been shot to pieces by the German artillery.

August 3.—Allied forces advance on a thirty-one mile front toward the Vesle River, and it is reported that the Allied line extends along the south bank of the Aisne and of the Vesle from Soissons to Fismes. East of Fismes the line runs north of Courville, Branscourt, Courcelles, and Champigny. At some points the Allied advance is as much as six miles, and more than fifty villages are retaken from the Germans.

London reports the taking of German positions in the Albert sector, including most of the ground held by the enemy west of the Ancre River.

August 4.—London reports a German retreat of six miles on a ten-mile front between Montdidier and Moreuil near Amiens, and British patrols reach the Ancre River between Dernancourt and Hamel.

In the Aisne-Marne salient, according to the French reports, Fismes is taken by the Allies, whose forces reach the Vesle to the east and cross the river in several places. The Germans are forced to abandon positions on the left bank of the Avre. The Aisne is crossed between Soissons and Benizel, and the French make further gains northwest of Reims. The Germans are reported to be burning huge stores of supplies.

General Pershing reports that the Germans are driven in confusion beyond the Vesle, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns being taken by American troops alone. "The full fruits of victory," he says, "were reaped to-day."

Berlin reports withdrawal "without enemy interference" on the Ancre, and being "in fighting contact with the enemy" on the Vesle.

August 5.—The Germans make a third defensive withdrawal without Allied pressure, falling back on a half-mile front north of La Bassée.

The Allied advance between Soissons and Reims slows down while Allied guns batter German defenses north of the Vesle.

Berlin reports a withdrawal in accordance with orders to the north of the Vesle before a strong Allied attack on Fismes.

August 6.—Premier Clemenceau announces that the Allied counter-offensive has wiped out the German salient between Soissons and Reims and has resulted in the capture of more than 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

General Foch is made a Marshal of France and General Pétain receives the Military Medal.

French and American forces retain their hold on the north bank of the Vesle, repulsing German counter-attacks.

AMERICAN REPORTS

July 30.—Major-General James G. Harbord, who commanded the brigade of Marines in the earlier fighting at Château-Thierry, is appointed head of the supply service of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

August 3.—General Pershing is awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

It is announced that the First Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Hunter Liggett, occupied the center of the Allied forces which drove in the German salient on the Marne.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

July 30.—It is announced that Field-Marshal von Eichhorn and his adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were killed by a bomb in Kief.

July 31.—A Moscow dispatch reports that the Czecho-Slovaks, in a surprize attack, have captured the large railway-bridge at Syzran in the Volga region, securing to them communication with Siberia.

August 2.—Reports from Shanghai announce that Bolshevik forces north of Vladivostok have received reenforcements.

Western Siberia, according to a Stockholm report, has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviki. In eastern Siberia the Bolsheviki hold only Irkutsk. Czechs now operating in the Ural region number 60,000. Cossacks to the number of 150,000 have joined forces with the Czechs, it is stated.

The arrest of Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionary, has been ordered by an investigating commission of the *Soviet* Government, says a dispatch from Copenhagen.

Hoeglund, leader of the Swedish Socialist Left, states in an interview published in Stockholm that Austrian troops in the Ukraine are aiding the peasants in the revolt against German rule, and have supplied them with arms, including artillery.

August 5.—Entente diplomatic representatives in Russia, before leaving Vologda for Kandalaska, declared that their countries did not desire to maintain any sort of connection with the *Soviet* Government so long as that Government was supporting "the German Junker party on Russian soil," states the Russian newspaper *Pravda*, as quoted by German newspapers.

August 6.—Swedish press report rumors of a plot to kill Lenine.

Official announcement is made of the landing of Allied forces, naval and military, at Archangel on August 2.

It is reported from Moscow, by way of Berlin, that the Bolshevik Government is considering a declaration of war against Japan.

There are more than 20,000 cholera cases in Petrograd, according to the *Fremdenblatt*, of Hamburg, which reports that up to last Saturday over 1,100 deaths had occurred.

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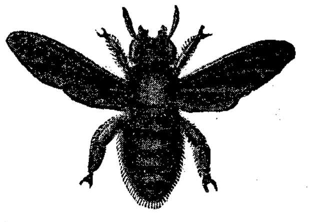

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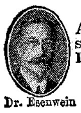

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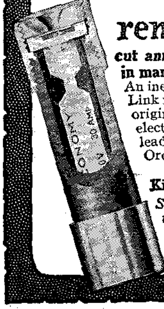

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THE CENTRAL POWERS

July 31.—The Maestricht newspaper, *Les Nouvelles*, says Liége, Belgium, has been fined for celebrating the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne.

In well-informed Roumanian circles in Paris it is reported that Field-Marshal von Mackensen has declined the German High Command's suggestion that he send troops to the Western Front, on the ground it would be unsafe to remove troops, owing to the excited state of the Roumanian people.

The food-crisis in Austria is almost overcome, says Food Minister Paul, according to the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna.

August 2.—Zurich reports that German Envoy von Helfferich has sent a note to Trotzky, stating that the murder of both General von Eichhorn and Count von Mirbach was organized in Moscow, and calling upon the Maximalist Government to "search out and punish those guilty and destroy the hot-beds of anti-German intrigue in Moscow and Petrograd."

Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German Admiralty Staff, has been retired for reasons of health, and succeeded by Admiral Scheer, commander of the battle-fleet, reports the semi-official Wolff Bureau. Admiral von Holtzendorff recently tried to explain the failure of the *U*-boats to sink American transports.

August 4.—Spanish grippe is raging among German coal-miners, according to the *Journal de Genève*, with the result that no coal arrived in Switzerland from Germany for the past four days.

August 6.—The Czech newspaper, *V Bojm*, published at Rome, reports that 80,000 Czechs have quit the Austrian Army, and are openly in Vienna, defying arrest. "The Austrian Army of to-day is in the same state of disorganization as was the Russian Army in 1916," declares the paper.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

August 3.—Washington reports that draft ages of from eighteen to forty-five years will be recommended to Congress in the bill embodying the War Department's new man-power program.

August 5.—The $55,000,000 ship-plant of the American International Ship-building Corporation at Hog Island launches its first ship. It is christened the *Quistconck* by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

According to figures issued from the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, only one soldier out of twenty sent to hospitals for treatment dies of wounds.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder asks that the Government's man-power bill be enacted without delay, so that September 5, next, may be fixt as registration-day for the 13,000,000 men involved.

August 6.—American shipyards launched 123 ships in July, reports Washington, double the output of June. The total tonnage, 631,944, is a larger output than in any twelvemonth prewar period of our history—and a new record is predicted for August.

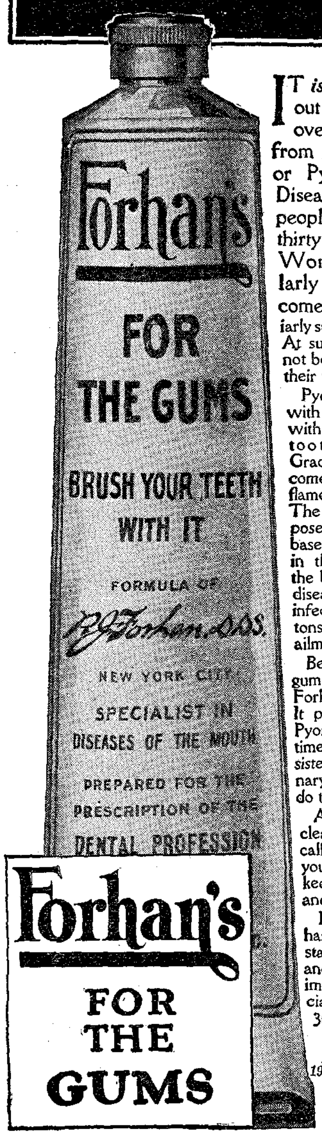
THE WAR IN THE AIR

July 31.—Army aviation-fields at Wantagh and Mineola have been named respectively in memory of Major Victor Raoul Lufbery, killed in France, and Major John Purroy Mitchel, who died in an aviation accident at Gerstner Field, La.

August 1.—British report twenty-six enemy machines brought down, while four of their own failed to return.

August 2.—Three enemy airplanes are

Gum tenderness — a serious tooth-menace



IT *is* true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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officially reported as having been downed by American fliers. American bombing-planes successfully raided Conflans.

August 3.—The British weekly review of air-fighting credits British fliers with downing 81 planes, with a total loss to themselves of 27. In the course of the week there were seventeen raids into Germany.

August 4.—United States Army instructors announce that recent death-lists in air-training camps in this country set a new low mark. The average is one man killed for every 3,300 hours of flying, which is shown by available statistics to be a new world's record for safety in training airmen in war-time.

August 6.—Hostile airships attempt to raid the east coast of England, the Admiralty announces, but are driven back with the loss of one *Zeppelin* burned.

DOMESTIC

July 31.—The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, Secretary McAdoo announces, will begin September 28 and end October 19. The amount will probably be $6,000,000,000, and the interest rate the same as for the third loan, 4¼ per cent.

With the grant of an additional wage-increase of 10 per cent., the Bethlehem Steel Company has granted increases amounting to a total of more than 100 per cent. since August 1, 1915.

August 1.—July's war-bill, announces Washington, was $1,508,282,650.

Control of telephone- and telegraph-wires is taken over at midnight by the Post-office Department.

Secretary McAdoo, in announcing details of wage-increases for more than 500,000 workers, says that the American public expects full time and no strikes from railroad-workers.

Wage-increases, ranging from 35 to 65 per cent., granted to employees of twenty-two street and interurban railway companies, operating in sixteen cities, are announced by the War Labor Board.

Two new subway lines, completing the "H" system, are opened in New York City.

August 3.—Enactment of the Susan B. Anthony woman-suffrage amendment is characterized as a "great and now critical reform" in a letter written by President Wilson to David Baird, the new Senator from New Jersey.

August 5.—The Fuel Administration announces that coal-production is 15,000,000 tons behind United States needs.

August 7.—Five cities, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, register the highest temperature in their history.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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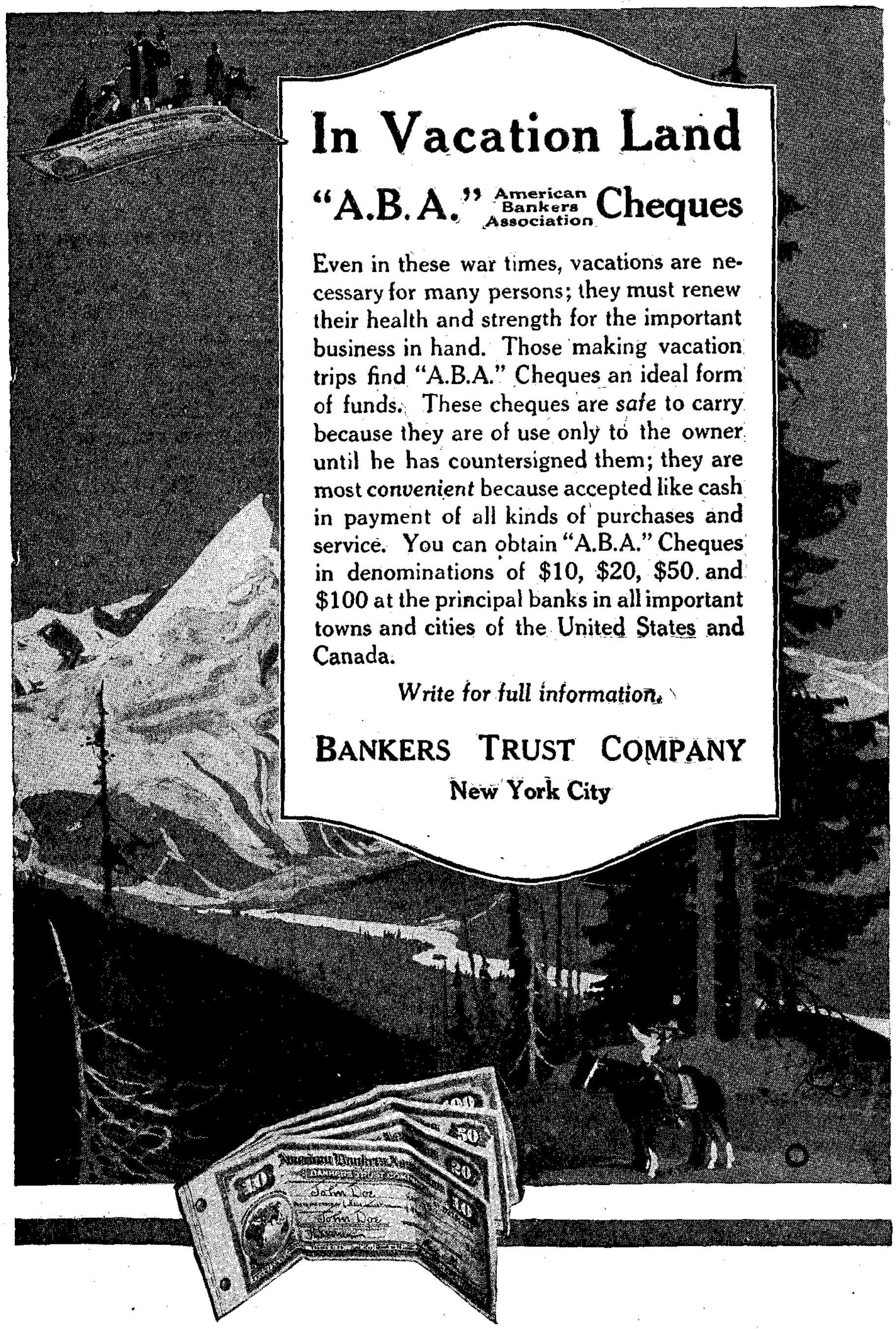

In Vacation Land

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Even in these war times, vacations are necessary for many persons; they must renew their health and strength for the important business in hand. Those making vacation trips find "A.B.A." Cheques an ideal form of funds. These cheques are *safe* to carry because they are of use only to the owner until he has countersigned them; they are most *convenient* because accepted like cash in payment of all kinds of purchases and service. You can obtain "A.B.A." Cheques in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100 at the principal banks in all important towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

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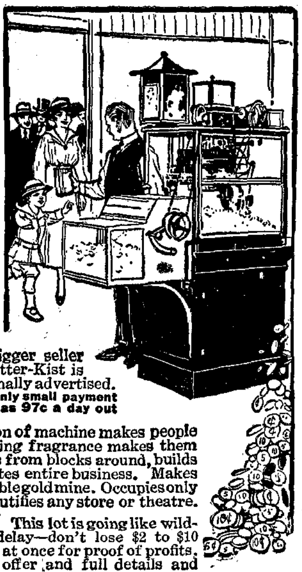

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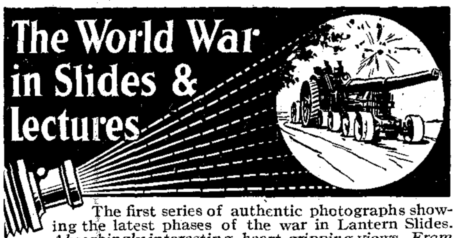
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Kentucky—Louisville Times and Louisville Courier-Journal.

North Carolina—Asheville Citizen, Asheville Times, Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle, Charlotte Observer, Durham Sun, Greensboro News, Raleigh News & Observer, Raleigh Times and Winston-Salem Twin-City Sentinel.

South Carolina—Charleston American, Charleston News & Courier, Charleston Post, Columbia Record, Columbia State, Greenville News, Greenville Piedmont, Spartanburg Herald and Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan.

Tennessee—Chattanooga News, Knoxville Sentinel, Knoxville Journal & Tribune, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis News Scimitar, Memphis Press, Nashville Banner and Nashville Tennessean & American.
Advt.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

IT became known on August 1 that the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign would be started on Saturday, September 28, and would close on Saturday, October 19, the amount of the loan, the rate of interest, and the period and terms being withheld as subjects for a later announcement. It was taken for granted in Washington, according to the New York *Times* correspondent, that the rate of interest would be 4¼ per cent. and the principal of the loan not less than $6,000,000,000. This total, however, was understood to be subject to the new revenue bill as prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, being such as to produce the limit of taxation asked by Secretary McAdoo, which was $8,000,000,000. Some of the difficulties encountered in increasing the volume of taxation had been so great that Congress "might decide on an adjustment of the load so as to require a larger bond issue than would otherwise be necessary." The *Times* correspondent adds:

"In fixing the bulk load of war-revenue and the proportion of cost to be sustained by bond sales, it is well understood that as the war progresses the price-level of all commodities entering into the prosecution of the vast military program is constantly rising. This will necessitate, in all probability, larger bond issues. Anticipation of this condition during the coming war-year, when the United States may be called upon to raise for war-purposes not less than $35,000,000,000, supports the idea of a relatively large bond issue for the last campaign of the present industrial year. The fourth-bond campaign will be conducted on a scale of activity and with an ingenuity not approached previously. A much larger force of workers will be employed, and the entire country will have an opportunity to participate.

"The fact that the last loan was subscribed for by more than twice as many persons as participated in the first or second loan has caused Secretary McAdoo to believe that the fourth-loan campaign can be made to reach fully one-fourth of the population of the country and include them in the great army of investors in the war-debt.

"The country will be appealed to with new and striking film arguments, with a great variety of poster slogans, and with a use of the press and the platform such as has never been witnessed before in this country.

"There are to be nineteen days of actual campaign work. The great task of organization and preparation is now going on. Artists have been making posters, writers have been preparing arguments, and printing-presses in all parts of the country have been turning out many millions of mottoes, cartoons, and slogans."

It is understood in Washington that the machinery for floating this loan is in better shape than ever before. The Government expects to enter the campaign in better organized condition than in any of the preceding loans. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing on July 31, added interesting data as to outstanding Treasury certificates and the expenses of the war:

"The Treasury has placed two issues of certificates of $750,000,000 each and one of $500,000,000, making about two billions in all, not counting oversubscriptions. The present plan of financing provides for an issue twice a month. This is a maximum of $1,500,000,000 per month, or for August, September, and October, $4,500,000,000. With the amount now outstanding there would be at the end of October $6,500,000,000 of certificates to be funded. If the Government should succeed in getting along with smaller issues of $500,000,000 each time, the amount would still be $5,000,000,000. Some margin is necessary in the bond issue, and hence the belief that it must run in the neighborhood of the six billions mentioned.

"The period of the new campaign falls well before the autumn elections and probably just after the enactment of the new revenue bill, which, however, will not be operative until next year, tho it will bear upon the incomes of this year. It will, therefore, have an important bearing on the loan, altho it is recognized that patriotic taxpayers will doubtless subscribe as much as they can with the thought that if worst comes to worst they can pay their taxes by using the bonds or borrowing on them as collateral. The effect of this point of view will be seen in the diversion of some funds from bonds to short-term certificates which can be exchanged for others running up to next year's tax-paying time, unless a special issue of tax-paying certificates is made available as was the case last winter.

"The time chosen for the loan is probably as good, it is thought, as could have been selected, inasmuch as it will fall just after the bulk of the crops have been harvested and when much of them have been sold at good figures.

"War-expenses for July were somewhat less than for June and May, amounting to about $1,482,000,000, as compared with $1,512,000,000, the record for June, and $1,508,000,000 for May, the Treasury Department announced. The outlay for July, however, was approximately the amount estimated in advance by the Treasury, and expenses for August probably will be higher, it was said.

"During July the Government's daily outlay was about $48,000,000, an average of $38,000,000 daily was for ordinary expenses of the Army, Navy, Shipping Board, and other agencies, and $10,000,000 daily in loans to the Allies. Total ordinary expenditures for the month were about $1,157,000,000 and loans to the Allies $325,000,000.

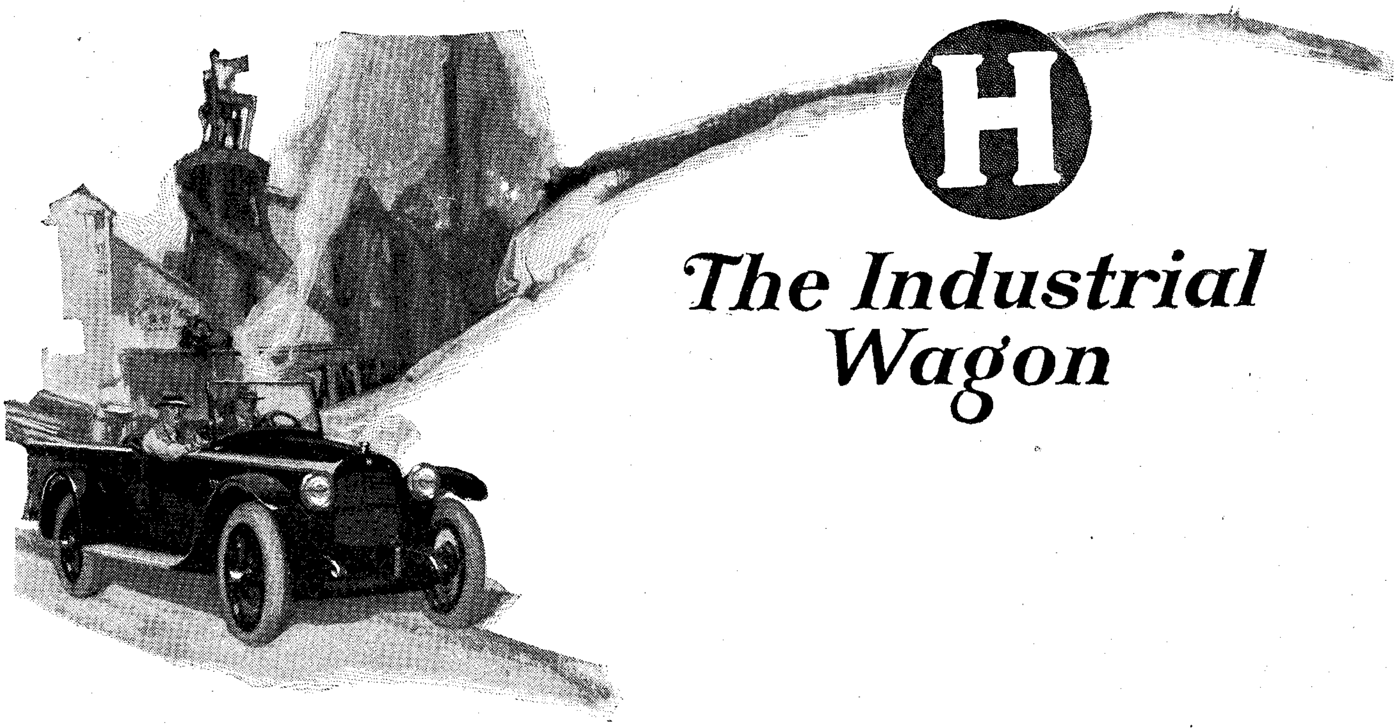
"Receipts from sale of War-Savings Stamps July 3 passed the half-billion dollar mark, of which $200,000,000 came in this month as a result of the campaign on Thrift Day, June 28.

"The Government now is financing itself mainly through the sale of certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan. More than $1,600,000,000 came in from this source in July. In addition, the Government received $491,000,000 from belated income- and excess-profits taxes, and $97,000,000 from miscellaneous internal revenue. Customs duties yielded only $14,000,000.

"Payments on the Third Liberty Loan now amount to $3,652,000,000, leaving $524,000,000 to come in from the next instalment payment."

THE THRIFT WE SHALL NEED AFTER THE WAR

Harvey A. Blodgett, of St. Paul, author of a booklet entitled "The Art of Saving," contends in a later publication of his that when the after-war industrial era sets in, the banks will find their greatest asset in the "trained bank savers" whom the war has created. The thrift idea through the influence of Liberty Loans, Thrift Stamps, and new taxes has become uppermost in the public mind, and it will be for the banks to gain from it enormous new



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resources. Mr. Blodgett believes that "once a nation learns to economize and save as this nation is learning now, there will be no bottom to its purse." Contributing, as we are, "unheard-of sums to the war-chest," we are also "effecting unheard-of savings through forced economies." Thus far this saving habit has not reached anything like its limit. Another year will record still greater results, because "the soul of America has not yet been reached." In a recent address in San Francisco, Mr. Blodgett set forth in greater detail his ideas on this subject, some of which follow:

"When peace comes and the people's money is no longer needed to finance the war, will Uncle Sam relinquish these new disciples of thrift to the banks? As a war-measure the Government has become a wonderfully organized thrift agency. Previous to the war some thousands of banks, working independently of one another, competing with one another, were the best the nation could offer in behalf of organized thrift. After a century of savings-banks about fifteen or twenty million people had savings-accounts, only a portion of which were seriously maintained. In one brief year, under the spur of national emergency, more than thirty million people discovered that they had it in them to economize and save. The Government offered them definite, practical plans by which they could do it.

"When we entered the war the President did not look for war-funds entirely to the capitalists, business men, and accustomed savers—the people who in the past have financed the industries of peace. He asked every individual in the name of his country to rigorously practise thrift and to invest the cash results of his economies in government bonds. Thus was organized a great international service army.

"Uncle Sam made another discovery of far-reaching importance. Hitherto there had been no opportunity for the person who could save in twenty-five cent units and the thrift stamp came into being, destined henceforth to play a permanent rôle in American thrift. The sum of the discoveries which the Government made before the eyes of the banker was that during more than a century of stewardship the banker has hardly tapped the abeyant financial power of his America. Think of the hoarded wealth, long withheld from circulation, that has been brought forth and invested in Liberty bonds! Think of the home banks, the stockings, and even pockets which have yielded their tiny hoards for Thrift Stamps. Will these savers suffer a relapse when peace comes, or will the banks continue to administer a sufficient degree of inspiration to induce them to sustain their new-found purposes?"

Mr. Blodgett is of opinion that this army of savers can not be kept together after the war except by organization, but "what can the banks of the nation point to at this time in the way of organization, or even cooperation, for the promotion of nation-wide thrift in a systematic, comprehensive way?" Such savings propaganda as the banks have hitherto carried on he believes to be "utterly inadequate to produce sufficient deposits, savings or commercial, to supply the industrial needs of the reconstruction period." The banks, however, "should have enough influence with educators to induce them to give more attention to thrift training." He believes that "every child in school should be taught the rudiments of finance and investment," and taught from text-books. He can not see why we "may not apply preventive measures, as is being done in the field of medicine and sanitation where the value of educational propaganda is being recognized": The banks of the nation should employ a propaganda which will educate and inspire thrift ideas and thrift habits.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. C. L.," Canal Zone, Panama.—"(1) Which is the correct way now to write the words 'to-day' and 'to-morrow,' with or without the hyphen? (2) Please punctuate the following sentence correctly: 'In the meantime Christopher got impatient and started off with the idea of offering his proposition to others but he was recalled and the sale was made.' (3) In the following sentence, is it correct to show 'cold feet' in quotation-marks?—'After getting a turn-down once or twice, we contracted cold feet, and came to the conclusion that we lacked sales ability.'"

(1) The words *to-day* and *to-morrow* should be hyphenated. (2) "In the meantime Christopher got impatient, and started off with the idea of offering his proposition to others; but he was recalled, and the sale was made." (3) Both "turn down" and "cold feet" are slang and should be put in quotation-marks.

"R. M. A.," Alma, Mich.—"The form 'thon' has appeared in print used as a pronoun of common gender. Can you tell me if there is such a form correctly used in the English language to-day?"

Thon has held its place in the language, with occasional use, for sixty years. It is defined as meaning "That one; he, she, or it; a pronoun of the third person, common gender; a contracted and solidified form of *that one*, proposed in 1858 by Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie, Pennsylvania, as a substitute in cases where the use of a restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy, or obscurity, or its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition." As an example is given the substitution of "Each pupil must learn *thon's* lesson" for "Each pupil must learn *his* or *her* lesson."

"W. S. F., Jr.," Ybor City, Fla.—"Which of the following sentences is correct? If both are, which is preferable?—'When issuing checks *upon* France, etc.,' or 'When issuing checks *on* France, etc.'"

Etymologically, *on* and *upon* differ in meaning, *upon* adding to *on* the sense of being lifted or raised *up;* but the distinction is not clearly defined by usage. Inasmuch as a check is an order *upon* a bank for payment, "checks *upon* France" should be preferred.

"O. S. R.," Freeport, Me.—"Is it correct to say, 'Religion is the only *guaranty* of true success'? Should the word be *guarantee?*"

In American usage *guarantee* (noun) is preferably spelled *guaranty* in law and in more careful usage, but *guarantee* is common in England. *Guarantee* is the form preferred for the verb both in law and in common usage. The sentence submitted is correct.

"H. N. P.," Topeka, Kan.—"Please criticize the following: (1) When may *either* be used where *each* is meant? (2) 'Later *on*'—Is there any particular reason for adding *on?* (3) What is the meaning of 'S.O.S.,' the danger call? (4) 'The loss of the building is to be deeply regretted'—Is it enough to say 'is regretted,' omitting 'to be'? (5) I have often seen the expression 'I undertake *to say*.' In what sense of the word *undertake* is it used here? (6) What is the meaning of the expression 'red herring'?"

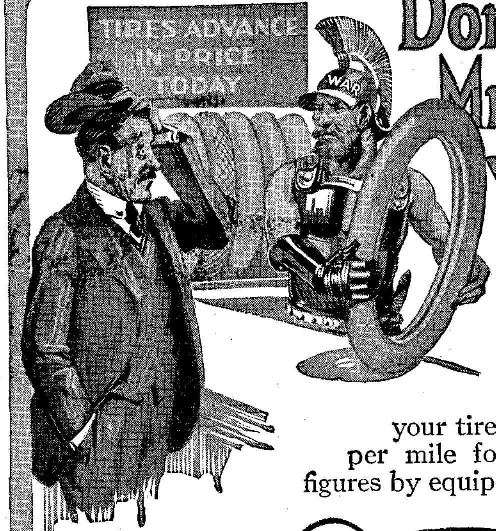
(1) *Either* and *each* are never interchangeable. (2) The phrase "later on" is a well-established English usage. (3) "S.O.S." is a purely conventional symbol. (4) Either form is correct. (5) The expression is archaic for "I venture to assert" or "take on myself to say." (6) A "red herring" is "a herring dried and smoked."

"J. R. B.," Gainesville, Fla.—"Was Robert Emmett (is the name correctly spelled with one or two *t's?*) ever married, and, if so, did he leave any children, and what were their names?"

Robert Emmet (note that there is only one *t*) was never married. His brother, Thomas Addis Emmet, settled in New York, and the latter's grandson, Thomas Addis Emmet, is a physician, living at 89 Madison Avenue, New York.

"G. M. R.," Sterling, Ill.—"Our pastor uses the following: 'Forgive us of our sins and pardon us from them.' Is this correct?"

The correct form is: "Forgive us our sins and pardon us for them."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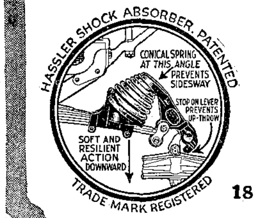
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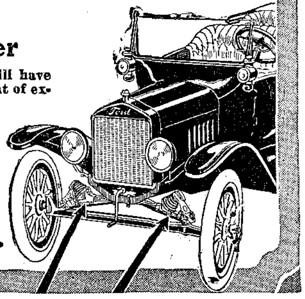

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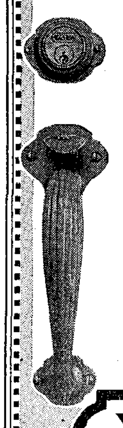

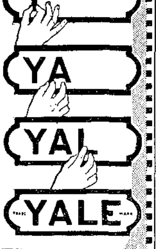

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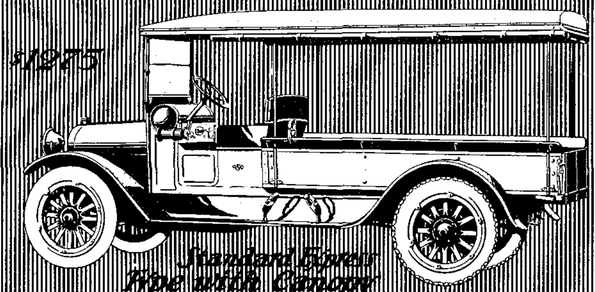

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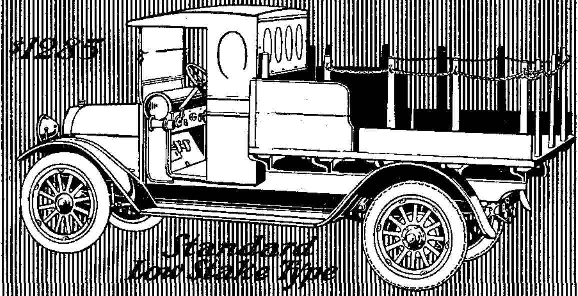

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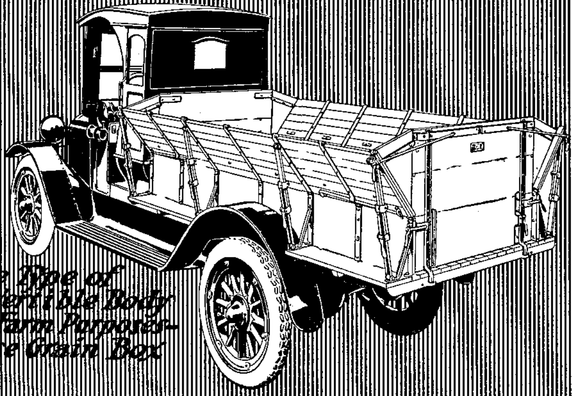

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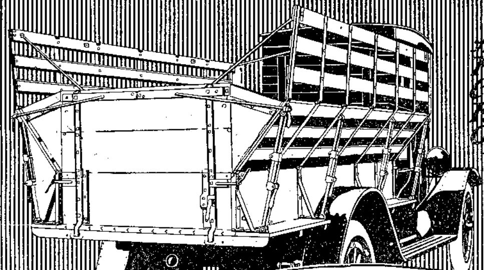
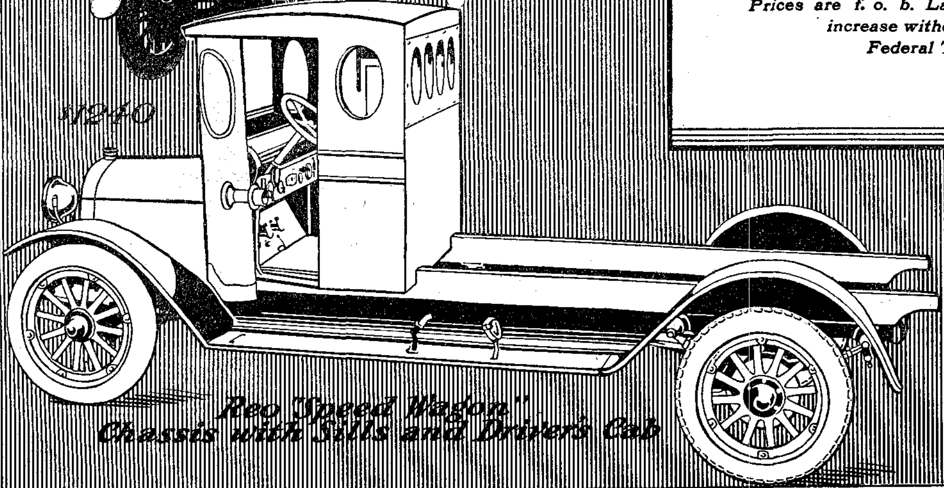


Another Form of Convertible Farm Body—Open Rack



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